

ALL ALONG THE LINE

Japanese and Russians Fight Desperately for Coveted Positions.

KUROKI PROVES HE IS ALIVE

Crumpled Up Russian Left and May Compel Kuropatkin to Retreat from Positions on Shakhe River—Russians Gain Slight Advantage.

Fighting on a large scale is in progress between the Russian and Japanese armies in Manchuria. General Kuropatkin, after meeting the initiative of the Japanese in the eastern part of the Shakhe valley, assumed the aggressive on the western portion, and under cover of a heavy artillery fire from Putiloff hill and Novgorod hill, succeeded in driving the Japanese from a position in the outskirts of Sandiapu. Simultaneously the Russians attacked and captured a railroad bridge on the Japanese center. Much more serious is the Japanese move against the Russian left wing, which threatens, unless quickly checked, to oblige General Kuropatkin to abandon the positions on the Hun river which he has occupied and fortified during the winter. There is no confirmation of the report that the Russian commander-in-chief has notified the emperor that retreat northward has become imperative.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The news from Manchuria is of the most important nature, the Associated Press dispatch from Mukden, which was transmitted at noon of Tuesday, indicating that a general battle was beginning along the whole of the 100 miles of front occupied by the two armies.

General Kuropatkin appears to have taken a leaf out of Field Marshal Oyama's book and replied to General Kuroki's attack on the Russian left by a counter attack on the Japanese left, in which General Kaulbars's initial success is better for the Russians than the best efforts of General Gripenberg, the Russian vanguard being established at the outskirts of Sandiapu. At the same time General Kuropatkin delivered a blow against the Japanese center, seizing a railroad bridge across the Shakhe river. These reports, therefore, give a more hopeful aspect to the situation, as the Russian army, though driven out of Da pass, appears to have succeeded in stopping, at least for the moment, the further advance of the Japanese eastward and beaten off the attack on the center.

May Be Forced to Retreat.
The effect of yesterday's developments on General Kuropatkin's reported intention to withdraw from the Shakhe is problematical. Retirement in the face of an enemy, which is extremely hazardous under any circumstances, is doubly dangerous when the armies are grappling in a general engagement, but if General Kuroki succeeds in rolling up the Russian left much further the perilous expedient may become necessary. The counter strokes on the right and center may possibly be intended to cover the withdrawing of trains and stores. If, however, General Kuropatkin is determined to stand and fight out the battle on the line which he has held during the winter and if he should be able to administer a vigorous check to General Kuroki, he has secured a good position for his second move in the great game.

General Kuroki's Headquarters.
March 1.—The Japanese achieved a signal victory over the forces commanded by Lieutenant General Rennenkampf. While this victory is important in itself it is more so because of the strategic advantage gained by the Japanese. The fighting was over a mountainous country between 30 and 45 miles east of Yental, about 15 miles northeast of Liaoyang.

Japs Are Good Hill Fighters.
General Kuroki's infantry again displayed remarkable qualities as hill fighters and proved their superiority to the famous cavalry of the Russians. The right of the Japanese winter position was near Ponchi, extending toward the southwest on the south of the Shakhe river and west of the Taltse river.

In this movement a body of Japanese troops which had been advancing from Ponchi swung around toward the northeast and swept the Russians before them. The Japanese now hold strong lines, extending from the southwest to northeast and partly eastward of the Taltse river, threatening the Russian left flank. General Rennenkampf commanded a division and half of cavalry, a division of infantry and a body of sharpshooters, with full complements of guns.

The Russians left 203 dead on the field there and lost several machine guns. Their casualties are estimated at over 2,000.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—The importance of the police in the face of the terrorist organization is shown by the increasing boldness of a latter. Even on the steps of public buildings simple notices of Grand Duke Sergius's death were found. They read: "The sentence of death passed upon Sergius Alexandrovitch was executed Feb. 17." (Signed.) "The fighting or-

ganization of the Social Democratic party." The Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna, whose husband, the Grand Duke Vladimir, is high on the list of those condemned to death, is trying to shield his life with her own. Since "Red Sunday" the grand duke has not only been showered with threats and warnings, but has twice received from abroad formal letters informing him of his sentence to death and of the assignment of men to execute it. The letters naturally terrorized the family and household of the grand duke, who has aged greatly during the last few weeks under the strain of what he insists is unjust criticism which placed the responsibility for the bloodshed of Jan. 22 wholly on his shoulders. Although the grand duke's health had been failing for over a year he is now almost a complete wreck.

Warsaw, March 1.—The strike situation in Poland is far from encouraging. A general strike of shop assistants in Warsaw is expected unless the demands of the men are conceded. Seventy-five per cent of the employers are willing to give in, but the remainder refuse to do so. The domestic servants also threaten to strike. The coal supply is diminishing and prices are rapidly advancing owing to the situation at Sosnowice, where few mines are being operated.

The owners of the great cotton mills at Zyrardoff notified 15,000 strikers that unless they returned to work immediately the mills would be closed for six months.

The Vistula railway strike continues and is costing the company \$37,000 daily. The fact that the line has been placed under martial law appears to have no effect.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

Indian Appropriation Bill Under Discussion in the Senate.

Washington, March 1.—The senate spent almost the entire day considering items in the Indian appropriation bill and extended the session into the night for that purpose. There was a lengthy discussion of the committee amendment prohibiting the use of tribal funds in the support of sectarian schools. The provision was modified so as to allow individual members of tribes to use their proportion of funds in support of such schools, and as thus amended was agreed to. Many other features of the bill were also debated.

The senate discussed the Bard amendment to the Indian appropriation bill, which prohibits the use of any tribal funds for the support of sectarian schools and the McCumber substitute which permits the use of the share of individual Indians.

Discussing the McCumber substitute Senator Morgan of Alabama expressed the opinion that Mr. McCumber's amendment gives away all that had been gained by the Bard amendment. It has the effect, he said, of confirming all that has been done and of making that legal which otherwise would not be so. The appropriation should be made direct by congress, if at all, he said.

Mr. McCumber replied that the only purpose of his amendment is to give individual choice of action which he said ought to be absolutely legal. "We know," replied Mr. Morgan, "that this is a movement on the part of sectarians to get control of these funds; the priests are at work—the priests of all denominations; they go to an Indian and tell him, 'You are going to hell if you don't send your son Billy Bowlegs to our school and give us an order on the treasury for payment.' We are seeking to do by indirect action what we should do by direct action if at all—merely beating the devil around the bush."

Another feature of the day was a speech by Mr. Kearns of Utah on the Mormon church. He charged that the church controls the politics and business of Utah. He denied in emphatic terms that he had paid Lorenzo Snow, then president of the church, for support of himself for senator.

In the house, as an evidence of the approaching adjournment, a large number of bills were passed by unanimous consent, and an evening session was held in order to discuss the general deficiency appropriation bill. The bills amending the homestead laws as to lands in South Dakota and Colorado so as to permit the entry of 640 acres instead of 160 were discussed. Final action on them was prevented by the dilatory tactics of the opposition.

The president has signed the joint resolution providing for the return of battle flags captured during the Civil war.

DR. HARPER AT WORK.

Death Looks Over His Shoulder While He Dictates Letters.

Chicago, March 1.—President William R. Harper of the University of Chicago, although it is less than a week since the operation was performed upon him that revealed cancer of the colon, is sitting up in his bed at the Presbyterian hospital attending to his duties as head of the university.

The surgeons and hospital authorities are surprised by Dr. Harper's display of will power. He is apparently determined to conquer the dread disease that has hold of him and with such a spirit the surgeons are showing more hope as to the employment of X-ray treatment. Notwithstanding the cancer, Dr. Harper is expected to be in full charge again at the university in less than a month.

It pays to try our want columns

OHIO CITY SCORCHED

East Liverpool Suffers Loss of Half Million by Stubborn Fire.

WORST IN HISTORY OF TOWN

Fire Apparatus from Rochester, Wellsville, Steubenville and Elsewhere Assist in Fighting Destroying Element—No Lives Lost.

East Liverpool, O., March 1.—The third destructive blaze here this winter, and by far the worst fire in the history of East Liverpool, broke out at 7 o'clock last night and by midnight, when the firemen had gained control, six fine buildings and many smaller ones were in ashes, while others were scorched or damaged by water, causing a total loss of more than half a million dollars.

The blaze started in the shoe store of W. H. Gass, in Market street, and spread with rapidity.

The following losses were sustained, in most cases covered by insurance:

Miligan Hardware and Supply company, one three-story brick building and one six-story brick building, with their contents, \$120,000; A. S. Young, owner of the Boston dry goods store, \$80,000; Wasbutsky Brothers, dry goods store, \$40,000; ex-Congressman George P. Ikert, four-story business building, \$60,000; Buckeye club, \$25,000; Fraternal Order of Eagles and other lodges and labor unions, \$20,000; G. R. Pauson, jewelry, \$10,000; G. E. Emdheim, shoes, \$15,000; W. H. Gass, clothes, \$15,000; Enoch Elden, men's furnishing goods, \$8,000; Mrs. E. M. Leasure, millinery, \$5,000; Yates novelty store, \$19,000, and Union Building and Savings company, \$5,000.

Losses from water, smoke and heat included the following, whose property was damaged to the amount of \$1,000 to \$5,000: D. M. Ogilvie, dry goods; Joseph Geon, saloon; I. Carman, saloon; and W. H. Thompson, saloon.

The fires spread so rapidly that it was quickly recognized that the fire department would be unable to handle the fire and other towns were appealed to. Rochester, Pa., Steubenville and Wellsville sent firemen and apparatus. The 25 firemen from Rochester, with their equipment, came on a special train of three flat cars. The square bounded by Diamond and Mulberry alleys, Fifth avenue and Market street, was completely cleaned out, nor a building being left standing. The fire leaped across both alleys and buildings on the opposite sides were destroyed or damaged.

Scarcely any of the occupants of the buildings burned saved any furnishings of value. On account of the danger to firemen from live wires the electric lights were shut off and the city was without light save that furnished by the burning buildings. At midnight the flames were under control after five hours of hard fighting which has exhausted the firemen.

THREE EMPLOYEES KILLED.

Baltimore and Ohio Train Runs Them Down Near Evitts Creek.

Cumberland, Md., March 1.—Baltimore and Ohio train No. 12 struck four Wabash employes about three-quarters of a mile east of Evitts Creek, instantly killing three and slightly injuring the other.

The dead are John O'Brien, Philadelphia, age 28 years, body badly mangled; two unknown men, supposed to have been Daniel Dwyer and John Hamilton, from papers found on them, about 30 years of age, both bodies ground to pieces.

The injured man is Ed Hays of New York, age 26. He was struck in the side, but was only slightly injured.

Accident a Mile Under Ground.
Calumet, Mich., March 1.—A premature explosion of 17 holes charged with dynamite in Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine killed one man and injured three. The accident occurred on the fifty-seventh level, one mile beneath the surface of the earth.

Smallpox at Portage Abating.
Altoona, Pa., March 1.—The small-pox scourge at Portage is gradually being stamped out. Out of 70 cases of the disease in the little mining town only 30 remain, and these patients are convalescing. The municipal hospital proved invaluable.

Two Miners Killed by Fall of Coal.
Shamokin, Pa., March 1.—While a miner was attempting to loosen coal in a breast at Richards colliery a huge fall occurred, killing Anthony Welch and injuring Joseph Antunsky so badly that he died soon afterwards.

Kisses After More Trusts.
Topeka, Kan., March 1.—The house has passed a resolution providing for an investigation of the binding of the company's stock and the state decided to look into the workings of the insurance companies doing business in the state.

Famous Artist Dead.
Paris, March 1.—Eugene Guillaume, the sculptor and academician and former director of the Villa Medici at Rome, is dead, age 83.

FRANCHISE LAW HOLDS.

Ohio Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Corporations.

Columbus, O., March 1.—The supreme court has handed down a decision sustaining the validity of the franchises under which the Cincinnati Street Railway company is operating. This brings to an end, in favor of the railway company, the long litigation over the franchises pushed by Theodore Horstman.

The franchisees rest upon the so-called Rogehs 53-year franchise act passed eight years ago and repealed by the next legislature. The court reverses the decision of the lower courts against the railway company and dismisses the petition.

The litigation is of importance in railway circles and as it is not probable that a federal question can be raised this decision may be regarded as final.

HEROES' BONES DUG UP.

Skeletons of Union Soldiers Unearthed by March of Progress.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 1.—In removing a hill in the eastern part of the city to supply earth for the approaches of a viaduct, workmen have unearthed 20 skeletons, supposed to be the remains of Union soldiers.

Brass buttons bearing the insignia of the Union forces were found near the skeletons. It is believed that the remains are those of soldiers killed in the desperate assaults on Missionary Ridge. The indications are that many more skeletons will be removed before the work is finished.

SCULPTOR SWALLOWS TEETH WHILE LAUGHING.

Cincinnati, March 1.—Charles H. Nichols, a New York sculptor, who was visiting friends in this city, while on an X-ray examination at a local hospital in order to locate his false teeth. The teeth were dislodged by a laugh and slipped part way down his throat. The physicians say that no operation will be necessary and that the sculptor is in no danger.

ICE GORGE PASSES AWAY.

Anxiety of Cincinnati Rivermen Comes to Quiet Ending.

Cincinnati, March 1.—After holding \$2,000,000 worth of vessels and other river property in peril for more than two months, one of the worst gorges ever known in the Ohio river at this point finally broke up and passed off down the river, causing comparatively small damage, although more than \$300,000 loss has been suffered during the past few days by sliding and crushing of the immense ice pack.

Three steamers, the Bonanza, the Virginia and the Rees Lee, grounded and were left in a dangerous position as the false water went down. Nearly 200 barges also grounded.

St. Louis, March 1.—With the breaking of the ice gorge in the Mississippi river and the passing of the last of the big floes from the local harbor, it was discovered that the new government dyke, 900 feet long, had been completely demolished. The cost of the work was \$200,000.

RETURNED STOLEN MONEY.

Former Fayette County Official Confesses and Makes Restitution.

Uniontown, Pa., March 1.—One of the most peculiar cases of malfeasance in the history of Fayette county has just come to light. It involves Owen R. Brownfield, ex-clerk to the commissioners, who was accused of appropriating 12 \$1,000 court house bonds that had already been redeemed, putting them again in circulation and getting the money for them.

When confronted with proof of his guilt Brownfield confessed and at once took steps to restore the entire amount, principal and interest, the aggregate sum being \$16,475.31. The cash has been received by the county commissioners, who have acknowledged its receipt in a published statement in the local newspaper. Brownfield has issued a statement to the public in which he makes complete confession.

ARSENIC IN COFFEE-POT.

John Marz of Uniontown Charged With Poisoning His Family.

Uniontown, Pa., March 1.—John Marz, a bartender, is locked up in the county jail on a charge of administering poison with intent to commit murder. He is a legged to have attempted to do away with his wife and three children by administering arsenic in their coffee.

Marz is said to have prepared the coffee for his family and all except himself drank the coffee. Shortly after his wife and three children became sick and a physician was summoned. He declared they were suffering from arsenical poisoning. He is said to have found a quantity of poison in the coffee pot.

More Furnaces for Russellton.
Youngstown, O., March 1.—According to the statements of the officials of the Republic Iron and Steel company, two blast furnaces will be added to Russellton. On Monday the second cupola of the Bessemer plant was put into operation, increasing the capacity of the plant to 2,200 tons a day. It is expected that the new rail mill will be in operation by May 1. This will make the largest mill in the district.

The first independent school for wood workers was established in Germany about the year 1859.

HE LOVES HIM STILL

Wife of Buffalo Bill Defends Her Character in Divorce Hearing.

ANXIOUS FOR RECONCILIATION

Declares She Loves Her Husband and Would Welcome Him Home Again.

Denies Making Attempt to Poison Him or Drinking to Excess.

North Platte, Neb., March 1.—Louisa Cody took the witness stand in defense of her character, which has been assailed by W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) in his petition for divorce. Mrs. Cody denied that she had ever attempted to poison her husband or that she had administered "dragon's blood" or any other poison for the purpose of getting control over him.

Mrs. Cody testified that she was married to Colonel Cody at St. Louis 40 years ago when she was 22 years of age.

"At the time we were married," she said, "Colonel Cody was employed on the plains of Kansas as a teamster and shortly after became engaged as a buffalo hunter for the railroad contractors on the Kansas division of the Union Pacific. He killed thousands of these animals, which were used by the graders for meat."

"In 1868 we moved to Fort McPherson, Neb., where Colonel Cody became a scout for the government. We lived at Fort McPherson for several years. The colonel went on the stage in 1874. "In 1893 we purchased our residence here in town. This was fixed up in good style and I prepared to welcome my husband home from England, where he had been touring with his show."

Denies Poisoning Husband.

"Was this homecoming the occasion of the big banquet tendered by the citizens of North Platte to the colonel?" asked Mr. Halligan.

"Yes, sir."

"Mrs. Cody, did you ever administer a drug to Colonel Cody or any liquid that would injure him?"

"No, sir, I never did."

"Did you ever administer dragon's blood for the purpose of making the colonel love you more and other women less?"

"No, sir; and I don't know what dragon's blood is. Never saw any and never heard of such a thing."

"Did you ever give the colonel anything to make him sick?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever poison him?"

"No, sir."

Mrs. Cody declared she had never told Mrs. Boyer (a witness for the plaintiff) nor any other person that she had drugged her husband to make him love her or gain control over him. Mrs. Cody denied that she was ever intoxicated. She never drank liquor except for medicinal purposes, she said, and never used profane nor obscene language.

"Do you still love Colonel Cody?" asked the attorney.

Still Loves Buffalo Bill.

"Yes, he is the father of my children and I love him still."

"Do you desire a reconciliation at this time?"

"Yes, I do, but I think that the colonel ought to retract the poisoning accusation."

"Would you be glad to see him now?"

"Yes, I would gladly welcome him home."

Mrs. Cody related the incidents of the funeral trip from Spokane to Rochester, N. Y., when they buried their daughter Arta.

"Did you at that time or at any time threaten to denounce Colonel Cody at the grave of your daughter as his being her murderer?"

"No, sir."

"Did you ever send him a threatening telegram in connection with the matter?"

"I wired him that I thought he had been the cause of breaking Arta's heart."

A pathetic scene occurred here when Attorney Wilcox introduced a letter and asked Mrs. Cody to identify it. Tears streamed down her cheeks and between her broken sobs she said it was a letter from her daughter Arta three days before she died. Among other things written by Mrs. Thorpe (Arta) was the statement that the bringing of the suit for divorce by her father had broken her heart.

Dawley's Motion Overruled.

Cleveland, March 1.—Judge Taylor has overruled the motion by Mrs. Chadwick's counsel to quash the indictment against her. She will be placed on trial on the conspiracy charges next Monday.

Eugene Bloch Hanged at Allentown.
Allentown, Pa., March 1.—Eugene Bloch was hanged for the murder of Mrs. Kate Faisinger on Aug. 5, 1902. Bloch was in love with the woman, but she refused his attentions.

KAISER BESTOWS GIFT.

Dr. Lewald, His Representative, Presents It to Harvard.

Cambridge, Mass., March 1.—A collection of models, charts, maps and books, which formed part of the German educational exhibition at the recent St. Louis exposition, was last night presented to Harvard university by Dr. Theodor Lewald, the German imperial commissioner, acting in behalf of Emperor William.

Dr. Lewald expressed his satisfaction that at the end of his stay in America he was able to speak at Harvard university, so renowned in Germany as the scene of American science and culture. He explained in brief the system of German state insurance against accident, sickness, age and invalidity. Through this system almost all of the 20,000,000 of German workmen and their wives and children are protected and insured. The system is based on active Christian love and the ideal of a kingdom of social welfare.

The largest precautions against accident are provided, and as a consequence the number of accidents is very much diminished. Large numbers of invalids' homes, hospitals, convalescent homes and dwellings for workmen have been built through the funds collected by these institutions.

ASK FOR RECEIVER.

Wellsburg and Buffalo Valley Company Said to Be Insolvent.

Trenton, N. J., March 1.—Joseph A. West of Beaver, Pa.; Luke F. Darrell, Allegheny, Pa., and Carl C. Law of Pittsburgh filed in the court of chancery a bill for the appointment of a receiver for the Wellsburg and Buffalo Valley company. It is charged that the Wellsburg and Buffalo Valley company is insolvent; that it is in default of interest on its outstanding bond issue of \$1,000,000; that it owes the Knickerbocker Trust company of New York \$150,000, and that it is largely indebted for unpaid salaries and current expenses.

There is a general allegation of mismanagement of the affairs of the company by James R. Branch, its president, and it is claimed that West has been illegally ousted from the office of vice president.

FOUND "GOODS" IN WALLET.

Senate Doorkeeper Starts Investigation on Trail of Bribery.

Indianapolis, March 1.—The Star says this morning: Daniel Stunkard, a senate doorkeeper from Terra Haute, put the grand jury, which is investigating stories of alleged bribery in the legislature, on a new scent when he told the jury a story of how a wallet containing \$1,500 worth of traction stock made out in the name of a certain senator had been found in the senate cloak room.

Stunkard says he did not tell the grand jury the name of the senator who is said to have been connected with the affair, because he declared that he had just then for the first time heard the name of the senator.

Bryan Confers With Johnson.
Cleveland, March 1.—William J. Bryan arrived here and was driven directly to the home of Mayor Tom L. Johnson. A long conference between Messrs. Bryan and Johnson followed. Subsequent to Mr. Bryan left for Oberlin, O., where he delivered a lecture in the evening.

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—The May deal in wheat is down and out. At least that was the general interpretation of a new break of 2 1/2¢ to 2 3/4¢ today in the price of wheat for May delivery. July wheat sold off an even 2¢. The market closed at practically the lowest point of the day. May corn is off 1/4¢ to 1/2¢. Oats are down 1/4¢. Closing quotations: Wheat, May, \$1.13 1/2; July 95 1/2¢ to 98 1/2¢; corn, May, 47 1/2¢ to 47 1/2¢; oats, May, 31 1/2¢ to 31 1/2¢.

PITTSBURG MARKETS—FEB. 28.

Corn—New, yellow shelled, 51 1/2¢ to 52¢; new high mixed, 50¢ to 50 1/2¢; new yellow ear, 53 1/2¢ to 54¢.

Oats—No. 2 white, 35¢ to 36¢; No. 3, 35 1/2¢ to 35 1/2¢; No. 4, 34 1/2¢ to 34 1/2¢.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, \$12.75 to \$13.25; No. 2, \$11.75 to \$12.25; No. 1 clover, \$12.50 to \$12.75; No. 1 mixed, \$12.25 to \$12.50, loose from wagon, \$14 to \$16.

Eggs—Selected candled, 32¢ to 33¢; fresh at mark, 29¢ to 30¢.

Butter—Prints, 36¢ to 36 1/2¢; tubs, 35 1/2¢ to 36¢; dairy, 27 1/2¢ to 28 1/2¢.

Cheese—New York full cream, new, 14¢ to 14 1/2¢; Ohio cream, 14¢ to 14 1/2¢; Limburger, new, 13 1/2¢ to 14¢.

Cattle—Prime to fancy, fat, smooth, 53¢ to 55¢; green, coarse and rough, 45¢ to 47 1/2¢; fat, smooth, dry fed, light steers, \$3.50 to \$4.25; coarse, milch cows, \$3.50 to \$4.50; dairy to good milch cows, \$2.00 to \$3.50; fat, smooth, handy butchers' 4 1/2¢ to 5 1/2¢; feeding steers, good weight and extra quality, \$3.75 to \$4.25; beef steers, common to good, \$2.75 to \$3.25; fair to choice stock, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Pigs—Good to choice, \$7.50 to \$8.50; heavy and thin calves, \$2.75 to \$3.50; 10 to 12 prime heavy, \$7.25 to \$8.00; medium weights, \$5.40 to \$5.50; best heavy Yorkers, \$5.50 to \$5.50; good light Yorkers, \$5.10 to \$5.25; pigs, good to prime, \$4.75 to \$4.90.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, \$6 to \$6.25; good to choice mixed, \$5.50 to \$5.90; fair to good mixed, \$5 to \$5.50; culls and common, \$2.50 to \$4; lambs, spring, \$5 to \$8.25.

CHANGE OF SENTIMENT

Railroad Men Expect It Will Occur In Congress.

HOUSE BILL IS UNWISE, THEY SAY

Such Important Lawmaking. They Allege, Should Not Be Done In Haste—Why Dave Mercer's Scheme Cannot Be Worked.

Washington, Feb. 27.—[Special.]—It is expected that there will be an important change of sentiment upon railroad legislation previous to the meeting of congress in special or regular session next fall. Those who think that a mistaken sentiment in favor of railroad legislation has been created will endeavor to get their side of the controversy before the people and show that much of the injustice and inequalities alleged against the railroads could not be cured by the bills that have been proposed, and especially by the bill which passed the house. It seems to have been the policy of the railroads not to engage in any particular defense as to the campaign against them in the public prints, relying upon the more mature judgments of those who had the legislation in charge to pass the proper kind of a bill.

The Railroad Side.

But when it was seen how public sentiment had influenced the house and it was also apparent that nothing but the expiration of congress would prevent the enactment of a similar law in the senate the men who are opposing the legislation became active. They have appeared before congressional committees and they have made statements which have gained wide publicity showing that such an important economic question as the regulation of railroad rates should not be hastily determined. Already it is asserted that many letters and petitions are being received from different parts of the country requesting senators to carefully consider the railroad bill before taking any action. At all events, there are evidences that the other side is doing some work.

Private Explanations.

Many members of congress voted for the railroad rate bill who did not like it. One of these was talking about the bill recently in a way that showed he did not like it. Finally his colleague remarked:

"Yes, but still you have not given me the reason why you voted for the measure."

"Well," answered the explaining member, "I voted for it because a vote 'no' would not have defeated it and also because my people think they would be better off with some sort of railroad legislation. In fact, I can explain a vote in favor of the bill much better than one in the negative."

Not the Same Conditions.

There are members of the house who recalled that two years ago Dave Mercer, then chairman of the committee on public buildings and grounds, forced an omnibus building bill through congress, and they asked why the same tactics could not be adopted this session. Shortly before the session closed Mercer went to Speaker Henderson and asked for a rule for his public building bill. Henderson flatly refused. Mercer went into the house and secured an ironclad promise from about two-thirds of the members to stand by him and force consideration of the bill.

"Not a wheel turns after tomorrow," remarked Mercer to some of the house leaders.

"What do you mean?" he was asked.

"Our public building bill or there's nothing doing," remarked Mercer.

An inquiry was made, and it was found that he had the power to tie up the house. In an hour word was sent out by Henderson that Mercer's bill would go through.

It Is Different Now.

Then, however, Henderson was closing not only his term as speaker, but also as a member of the house. His power was gone. He could not appoint the committees of the next house, nor would he have absolute control of legislation for the next two years. With Cannon it is different. He will be the next speaker. The members who attempted to force him at this time would be remembered. At least they are not going to take any chances. They would prefer to wait until next session with the hope of getting their building bill rather than be on the speaker's "N. G." list for the next two years.

A Question of Breath.

There is a great pressure at every congress to procure a correction of military records, but such bills are generally fought by members of the house. Representative Prince of Illinois was trying to get a measure of this kind through and in answering objections explained at some length how the man was dismissed. He said:

"This officer was the colonel of a colored regiment stationed, I think, near Norfolk or Portsmouth. I have not the exact place before me. In 1863, on Christmas eve, he and some of his fellow officers did a little celebrating and drank a little more liquor than perhaps they ought to have done. That evening, after they had been drinking a little, they went to a fair which was held either in Portsmouth or Norfolk. Present at that fair was General Benjamin F. Butler, the officer in command. This officer walked up to Butler, and he smelled his breath."

"Whose—Butler's?" interjected Representative Capron of Rhode Island.

"No," replied Prince seriously in spite of the laughter in the house; "Butler smelled the officer's breath."

But his bill was defeated.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

BOILING WATER.

Why a Redhot Poker Does Not Cause It to Boil.

If a redhot poker be thrust into cold water it hisses and sputters; if into boiling water, there is no commotion. When in the first experiment cold water comes in contact with the hot iron there is a sudden and explosive generation of steam, which causes the liquid to be scattered with a hissing noise, consequent upon the bursting of innumerable bubbles.

When, on the other hand, a poker is thrust into boiling water, which is already freely giving forth steam, the further assisting steam production causes the poker to become at once surrounded by a sheath of vapor, which effectually prevents the water from coming into actual contact with the metal.

This sheath of vapor is comparatively a bad conductor of heat, so that but little passes from the iron to the water. There is no commotion, and the poker can be withdrawn still glowing brightly.—London Answers.

Woman's Visual Angle.

"Have you eyes in the back of your head?" asked a country magistrate of a woman, and the woman promptly replied that she had. She was perfectly right. Take any average man and any average woman, question them as to the dress and deportment of the people in any assembly where they were together, and you will find that the woman has seen more than the man, for woman has been compelled to enlarge the angle of her vision and to see all around her hat without shifting an eye.

From an early age instinct tells the girl, and convention seals the instinct, that she must not look directly at the man in the street, therefore the honest woman walks through London looking straight ahead. The direct look at the stranger is forbidden, yet human curiosity compels, so develops and enlarges that angle of vision for no woman will deliberately blind herself, and therefore by continual exercise those calm conventional eyes that look to the horizon and the infinite have trained themselves to see the world out of the corners—oblique!—London Chronicle.

Be Ready For the Opportunity.

People are apt to think that, though their actual lives are poor and self-centered and such as they are half-ashamed of, if some great crisis arose they would be able to gather up their halting will and raise themselves to its height. Yes, no doubt. Only life's sternest calls never come in any such fashion. Things don't arrange themselves for us to gather up our feeble will and settle with our souls that we will be heroes. They come hard and sharply, testing not what we are resolved to be, but simply what we are. We have a sort of feeling that it is the opportunity that makes the man. Not so. The opportunity only shows him for what he is, and the spirit of prompt duty, of quick, instinctive loyalty to right under whatever temptation may ever come, may be cultivated and grow to the very capacity for heroism even in life's lowliest place and poorest work.

Better Than a Shoehorn.

"Here is something I learned from an Englishman I met while at a friend's house," said a lawyer. "The house was in the suburbs, and we were occupying the same room. I found I had forgotten to bring a shoehorn and asked the Englishman if he had one. 'No, I haven't,' he said. 'Why don't you use a towel?' 'A towel?' I replied. 'Yes, a towel. Here, let me show you. Take a corner of the towel, so; lay the point in the heel of your shoe, so; put your foot in as far as it will go, right on top of the towel. Now, grab the towel and pull up on it. See how easy your foot slides in? It's better than a shoehorn.'"

Pairing in Parliament.

The custom of pairing is quite unknown to the forms of parliament itself. Any mention of it within either chamber would be altogether out of order, but there is a pleasant fiction that it is a purely private arrangement to be made at the discretion of those concerned. This is true enough to a limited extent and for a short time, but pairing on any great party division cannot be lightly carried out, and a member who desires to pair at such a time will find that this can only be done safely through the whips and not at all unless some really good reason can be given for absence.—London Times.

English Superstitions.

At Dawlish, in Devonshire, England, they ring the church bell during a thunderstorm to scare away the lightning. Lancashire agricultural laborers credit certain of their fellows with power to cast good and evil spells. At Dunstable men carry a live snail in a pill box to ward off toothache, eat stewed earthworms as a cure for jaundice and fried mouse for whooping cough and cherish all the old superstitions as to the dead which made Merrie England sad.

Living Stones.

The visitor to the Falkland Isles sees scattered here and there singular shaped blocks of what appear to be weathered beaten and moss covered boulders in various sizes. Attempt to turn one of these boulders over, and you will meet with a real surprise, because the stone is actually anchored by roots of great strength; in fact, you will find that you are trifling with one of the native trees. No other country in the world has such a peculiar "forest" growth.

Etiquette is a beneficent invention that enables naturally disagreeable people to live with one another without coming to blows.—Peter MacArthur.

A Soft Answer.

It was in 1872 that George Chesmore Bromley, author of "Long Ago and Later On," became a member of the Bohemia club of San Francisco and soon found himself "Sire of the Low Jinks," which occasion he vividly recalls, and especially his arrival at home afterward. He writes: "My dear little wife awoke at my entrance and inquired the time. I looked at my watch and replied, 'Ten minutes past 10,' and then laid the watch on the mantelpiece. Having some doubts as to the correctness of my reply, the little woman arose and looked for herself. 'What time did you say it was?' she asked again. 'Ten minutes past 10,' said I. 'Ten minutes past 10! Why, it only lacks ten minutes of 2,' said she. 'Is that so?' said I. 'Why, bless my soul, how time flies! I had no idea that I had been home so long.' This was another occasion when I realized that a soft answer turneth away wrath."

Wrestling With the Spaniard.

When Walter Williams, from Columbus, Miss., was in Spain in the summer of 1903 he called upon a provincial editor in the interest of the St. Louis exposition. The next day the paper had the following: "Walter Williams of the United States purchased the state of Louisiana and next year will give a celebration, to which he invites his fellow journalists of Europe." Mr. Williams again called upon the editor and thoroughly explained matters. The editor apologized and printed this correction: "Governor Francis of Missouri has purchased a large tract of land in the Great American desert, and Walter Williams is here to invite the journalists of Spain to a show which the governor will give next year." Mr. Williams fled the place, fearful the editor might explain some more.

His Faith Unshaken.

One day the chodja prayed aloud that God would send him a thousand plasters. "A full thousand! I could not take less!" said he in concluding his prayer. A rich man who had heard the chodja praying thought he would try his consistency and next day placed a bag containing 999 plasters in his way. The chodja found the bag and counted the money, but as he was turning to carry it home the tempter stepped from behind a wall and cried: "Yesterday in your prayer you said you could not take less than a thousand plasters, and I wished to show you your inconsistency. Leave that money. It is mine!" "Oh, no," said the chodja. "This money God sent me in answer to my prayer, and I shall take it home, trusting that he who sent me 999 plasters will some time surely send me the one outstanding plaster. There is no inconsistency, but plenty of faith in me!" And he walked away well satisfied, carrying the bag.—Good Words.

A Roman Butcher's Shop.

The Museum of Antiquities at Dresden has an interesting marble relief from Rome which represents an ancient butcher shop of oblong shape divided by a pillar into two unequal parts. In the greater stands the butcher, with a high chopping block resting on three substantial legs before him, while behind him hang the steelyard and a cleaver, he himself being occupied in dividing a rib of meat with him, just as with us, is a row of hooks near to each other, on which hang pieces of meat already dressed—a rib and a leg of meat, a pork joint and udders (a tidbit of the Romans); also lungs and liver, and last of all the favorite boar's head. On the left, in the smaller division of the shop, the wife of the butcher sits in an easy chair, with an account book on her knees, engaged in assisting the business of her husband by acting as bookkeeper.

A Disconcerted Committee.

Ferdinand Hassler, the father of the United States coast survey system, was once waited upon by a committee of congress sent to inquire into the progress of the work. The committee reached New York and wended their way upstairs to the room where Hassler was drilling his classes and preparing them for the work. Hassler, who allowed no intruders, met them at the door and inquired their business. They answered that they had come to investigate. "What part of the work do you wish to inspect?" inquired the Swiss mathematician. Congress had no definite idea on that point. "Then you had better go and find out," returned Hassler as he shut the door in the faces of the astonished committee. The committee looked at each other and on second sober thought concluded that Hassler was about right and quietly wended their way downstairs and back to Washington.

A Toad's Canning.

A scientific journal tells this story of a toad's cunning: A brood of chickens was fed with moistened meal in saucers, and when the dough soured a little it attracted large numbers of flies. An observant toad had evidently noticed this, and every day toward evening he would make his appearance in the yard, hop to a saucer, climb in and roll over until he was covered with meal, having done which he awaited developments. The flies, enticed by the smell, soon swarmed around the scheming batrachian, and whenever one passed within two inches or so of his nose his tongue darted out and the fly disappeared. The plan worked so well that the toad made a regular business of it.

Revenge.

Witherby: I say, did you recommend that coat of mine to my wife? Plankinton: Yes, I believe so. Witherby: Well, I wish you would come round tonight and take dinner with us.

A loan compromise is better than a fat lawsuit.—German Proverb.

INSULT THEIR TEETH.

That's What People Do Who Do Not Masticate Their Food.

People who swallow their food whole are insulting their teeth. The teeth are there to perform their duty, and the one who fails to use them is implying that they are not fit for the duty assigned them. Again, he is letting them get rusty by disuse.

Don't favor the teeth until it is necessary. Give them plenty of work to do. Eat crusts, and when eating meat spare not the work of the teeth.

Few people will eat food from dirty fingers, yet hosts of men, women and children eat food with poorly kept teeth. What kind of care of the stomach is this?

Dressing tables and vest pockets are filled with nail files, but the silk thread or the rubber band for removing particles of food from between the teeth is more essential. If the person who neglects his teeth would look often in the glass and smile broadly he would know how his greetings affect his friends. This is not vanity. It would remove from many every particle of conceit. Any smile is spoiled by ily kept teeth.

Brush the teeth before and after eating. Carry the brush in a pocket or handbag.

Use the silk thread or rubber band after meals. It can be carried with the brush.

Noah's Ark.

It was on Nov. 16, B. C. 2348, that Noah and the animals came out of the ark, according to Archbishop Ussher's chronology. Several experts have calculated that they had enjoyed ample accommodation in the ark. Sir Walter Raleigh computed that there were eighty-nine distinct species of beasts to be provided for, "or, lest any should be omitted, a hundred several kinds." He allowed that one elephant would want as much space as four beaves and one lion as two wolves, and found that there was room for 91, or, say, 120 beaves, 80 sheep and 64 wolves, which sufficed. One story or room would hold these, another their meat, a third the birds and their food, and still there was space for Noah and his family.

How Fulgurites Form.

A fulgurite is formed by a bolt of lightning. A geologist gives this explanation: "When a bolt of lightning strikes a bed of sand it plunges downward into the sand for a distance less or greater, transforming simultaneously into glass the silica in the material through which it passes. Thus by its great heat it forms at once a glass tube of precisely its own size. Now and then such a tube is found and dug up. Fulgurites have been followed in to the sand by excavations for nearly thirty feet. They vary in interior diameter from the size of a quill to three inches or more, according to the bore of the flash."

After Lee's Surrender.

In "Recollections and Letters of General Robert E. Lee" Captain R. E. Lee describes his father's return to private life after the surrender of Appomattox. He says:

"A day or two after the surrender General Lee started for Richmond, riding Traveler, who had carried him so well all through the war. He was accompanied by some of his staff. On the way he stopped at the house of his eldest brother, Charles Carter Lee, who lived on the upper James, in Powhatan county. He spent the evening in talking with his brother, but when bedtime came, though begged by his host to take the room and bed prepared for him, he insisted on going to his old tent, pitched by the roadside, and passed the night in the quarters that he was accustomed to. On April 15 he arrived in Richmond. The people there soon recognized him. Men, women and children waving hats and handkerchiefs. It was more like the welcome to a conqueror than to a defeated prisoner on parole. He raised his hat in response to their greeting and rode quietly to his home on Franklin street, where my mother and sisters were anxiously awaiting him. Thus he returned to that private family life for which he had always longed and became what he always desired to be—a peaceful citizen in a peaceful land."

The Doctor's Twins.

A worthy Glasgow doctor while enjoying a holiday in Arran took the opportunity along with a friend to go whiting fishing. During operations the doctor's sinker came off and was lost.

Here was a dilemma. No sinker, no more fishing that day. Ha! Happy thought! His flask. No sooner said than done. The bottle was filled with salt water, carefully corked and sent down on its mission.

After a few minutes' interval, "Ha," quoth the doctor, "a bite!" And up he pulls at racing speed a fine pair of whiting, one on each hook.

"Ha, doctor, twins this time!" exclaimed his companion.

"Yes," quoth the doctor, "and brought up on the bottle too!"—London Globe.

To "Make No Bones."

The phrase to "make no bones," which is in such common use, may be generally explained as implying that something is done readily and with no such impediment as a bone might be to one who was eating food. It has been explained to be a modification of an older phrase to "find no bones," which seems to have had reference to bones found in soup and hindrances to the consumer. Some folk not only find but make difficulties and hindrances, at which they are content to stick. In Skelton's "Elynour Rummyng," 1529, the lady so readily believed the story that she—

Supped it up at once (once), She found therein no bones.

The Art of Eating.

Eating is the first thing we learn to do and the last thing we learn to do right. Some never learn it at all and end their lives and their happiness through the neglect. As it consumes much of our time and must always do so it is a duty to make it an adequate source of pleasure. It is something which all may appreciate, and so has much to do with democratizing pleasure. As long as pleasure is confined to the higher—to music, literature or contemplation—it must be limited and be the privilege of a few who can have the required culture. It is important to secure enjoyments which all men may have and not depreciate the capacity of the poor or low. That there may be much happiness it must be in the many, and these can have only a simple happiness. The good things of life must be found in the common acts in the elementary things which are necessary to life itself or which every one will occasionally have. To disparage "physical" enjoyments—though all enjoyments are such—is to try to limit enjoyment to the rich or the educated.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

The Fifteenth Century Gambler.

In the time of King Henry IV. of England the "smart set" managed to play bridge or its equivalent without shocking the susceptibilities of those who think it wrong to play for money. The fifteenth century gambler, according to one historian, "played at cards for counters, nails and points in every house more for pastime than for gain." "Everie scholar or petyte (little one) that plaies for money is to be expelled," ordains a grammar school charter of the period. One of the duties of hospital sisters was "to make diligent searche amonge the poore for cards or dice."

Insulted His Legs.

Apologues of knee breeches a correspondent of the London Express quotes an anecdote from Captain Gronow's "Recollections" which puts the whole case in a nutshell. The baillie de ferrette was always dressed in knee breeches, with a cocked hat and a court sword, the slender proportions of which greatly resembled those of his legs. "Do tell me, my dear baillie," said Montmond one day, "have you got three legs or three swords?" Soon after which, we should imagine, the baillie went home.

What the Hand Symbolizes.

Look where we will, we find the hand in time and history, working, building, inventing, bringing civilization out of barbarism. The hand symbolizes power and the excellence of work. The mechanic's hand, that minister of elemental forces, the hand that hews, saws, cuts, builds, is useful in the world equally with the delicate hand that paints a wild flower or molds a Grecian urn or the hand of a statesman that writes a law. The eye cannot say to the hand, "I have no need of thee." Blessed be the hand! Thrice blessed be the hands that work!—Helen Keller in Century.

Anecdote of Lewis Carroll.

Canon Liddon wrote this in his diary concerning an incident of a holiday tour he took with his friend, Charles L. Dodgson, better known as Lewis Carroll: "Dodgson was overcome by the beauty of Cologne cathedral. I found him leaning against the rails of the choir and sobbing like a child. When the verger came to show us over the chapels he got out of the way. He said that he could not bear the harsh voice of the man in the presence of so much beauty."

Sleeping in Church.

"Some men preach," said Sydney Smith, "as if they thought sin is to be taken out of a man as Eve was taken out of Adam, by casting him into a profound slumber." So at any rate thought not South, who, preaching one day at Whitehall, observed King Charles II. and several of his attendants asleep. Stooping down, he cried out to one of the delinquents, "My lord, I am sorry to interrupt you, but if you snore so loud you will wake the king." His majesty thereupon awoke, and turning to his neighbor, remarked with his accustomed good nature: "This man must be made a bishop. Remind me on the next vacancy." Latimer speaks of a woman who suffered from insomnia, and who, all soporifics having failed, was taken to the church of St. Thomas of Acres, when she fell at once into a refreshing slumber.—London Mail.

The Clergyman's Hobbyhorse.

Visitors to a quaint little church in England observe a curious relic in the shape of a high stool with a leather top like a saddle. The parish clerk tells not a little pride in this relic and tells its story with relish. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the country parsons were accustomed to spend much of their time hunting with their country squires. Oftentimes the fox got more attention than the sermon on the following Sunday. Such was the case with the parson who left the saddle stool behind him as a relic of the days of fox hunting parsons. He was a good deal more at home in the saddle than in the pulpit, so in order to introduce some of the life and spirit into his discourses which he felt while in the hunting field, the reverend gentleman had this saddle stool made. It was placed in the pulpit before the parson mounted the steps. Once astride this hobby the parson was able to reach a much higher degree of enthusiasm and eloquence than he could have unmounted.

Reputation.

A reputation once broken may possibly be repaired, but the world will always keep its eyes on the spot where the crack was.—Josh Billings.

A Comedian's Joke.

A celebrated Irish comedian went into a barber's shop to get shaved and, finding the barber out, he determined to have a little fun before his return. So he took off his coat, put on a thinner one and quietly waited for a customer. An old gentleman came in soon. "Shave, sir?" said our pretended barber.

The old gentleman took a chair and the comedian began to lather, expecting every moment the barber would appear. Five minutes passed and no barber. Five more and still no barber.

The joker began to get desperate and conceived a bright idea. Putting up his brush he quickly changed his coat again, took his hat, and was about to quietly step out behind the gentleman's back when that worthy turned his head and exclaimed:

"Here, sir, aren't you going to shave me?"

"No, sir," promptly replied the comedian. "The fact is, we only lather here, sir. They shave four doors below."

Then he bolted out of the door, leaving the indignant old fellow to his wrath.

The Oldest Church.

The oldest Christian church in the world is at Rome. Not far from the great Church of St. Maria Maggiore, in a street bearing the same name, is the much smaller Church of St. Pudentiana, which tradition as well as the opinion of archaeological experts declares to be the most ancient of the Christian edifices of Rome.

About the middle of the first century a certain Roman senator named Pudens had a house on this spot. He was a Christian convert and, it is said, a distant relative of Paul, the apostle, who lodged with him from A. D. 41 to 50 and converted his two daughters, Praxedes and Pudentiana. For the religious uses of himself and guests he built a small chapel in this house, and when he died in 96 and his wife a year later his daughter added a baptistery, the plans for which were drawn by Pius, the then bishop of Rome. In course of time a church was erected on the site of the original house of Pudens and consecrated by the bishop in 108 or 145.

Improved Rapidly.

Singing Master—Why, you have no voice at all! Singer—Well, but I always pay for my lessons double the amount usually paid by others. Singing Master—Say that again; your voice sounded much better. I thought.

Her Smuggled Necklace.

Women who are the soul of rectitude in all other things will not hesitate to evade the law when it comes to smuggling. For some reason or other they do not consider smuggling dishonest, but rather as an exciting sort of game to play. Every woman who goes to Europe spends hours of her preparation to return in devising means of bringing things in without paying duty.

Men are much more honest about the things they bring in, and not long ago I heard of a case in which a man humored this smuggling tendency in his daughter, but took good care that she should not be discovered evading the law.

His daughter had purchased a valuable diamond necklace in London and announced her determination to bring it in without paying one penny of duty. There was no reason in the world why she should have chosen to do this, as her father was a very rich man and could have paid the duty without noting its absence from his bank account. But she wanted the excitement, and her father agreed to let her have her own way. She brought the necklace in in a small bag, which her father asked her to let him hold for a moment or two, and it was not for nearly a year that she found out her father had declared the ornament and paid the duty on it. At any rate, she had had her amusement.—New York Post.

The Throne of Persia.

Probably no ruler of modern times has a throne of such barbaric splendor as the shah of Persia. It is said to be shaped like a bed, nine feet in length by four in height, and is high enough to require three steps to enter. The body, steps and legs (which resemble elephants' trunks) are heavily lacquered in gold and encrusted with jewels, says the Upholsterer. On the gold embroidered rug rests a gold chair, behind which rises a sunburst of diamonds with a jeweled bird on either side.

How She Was Won.

Old Friend—So you have at last consented to marry some one. How did it happen? Miss Flippant—Well, every man that has ever proposed before has said, "Will you be my wife?" But Harold asked if he might have the honor of being my husband.—Detroit Free Press.

The Bucket Shop.

"Dad," said little Reginald, "what is a bucket shop?"

"A bucket shop, my boy," said the father feelingly; "a bucket shop is a modern coo-perage establishment to which a man takes a barrel and brings back the bung-hole."

Made the Parrot the Scapegoat.

Father—What did the teacher say when she heard you swear? Small Boy—She asked me where I learned it. Father—What did you tell her? Boy—I didn't want to give you away, pa, so I blamed it on the parrot.—Detroit Free Press.

No Evidence to the Contrary.

Friend—I think her mother is a sensible woman. The Lover—Well—a-I don't think she likes me. Friend—Oh, I merely said she was a sensible woman!



Fish, more than any other of our meat foods, lose flavor and are injured by being placed in cold storage. To freeze a fish is to spoil it.

Japan raised the largest crop of rice last year which she has had for many years. Providence thus smiling on her effort to protect her liberty.

In Denmark the farmers have a large co-operative egg marketing concern, and every member working off a bad egg is fined \$1.25. If such a rule was in vogue in this country it would bankrupt the farmers paying the fines.

It is always a risky business to try to make a grain field out of a meadow tract unless it is properly drained. While such land is all right in dry years, it is a terrible aggravation in a wet one. Lots of men know this only too well.

A cow that will make 300 pounds of butter in a year is better worth \$75 than one that will only make 150 pounds is \$20, for the reason that the last named cow will hardly pay for the food she eats, while the first named will give her owner a handsome profit.

A New Jersey market gardener has 120 rods of fence around his garden. On this fence line and growing right under it he has planted pieplant, and from this 120 rods of pieplant he sells every year enough to bring him from \$150 to \$200, his returns last year being \$202.

Many women like to drive a spirited horse, but a man never does a more foolish thing than when he lets his wife take the chances on managing a runaway or high strung animal. The average woman's nerve and physical strength are not usually equal to the risks of such a proceeding.

There is much benefit to be derived from frequent changes of seed—wheat, oats, barley, corn. It always pays for a man on a sandy farm to get his seed from grain grown on a clay farm, and vice versa. With potatoes, wheat and oats and barley it will always pay to get seed from those more northerly sections where these things attain their best development.

A grove of soft maple trees planted twenty-two years ago was cut off last winter, and fifty-five cords of four foot wood per acre was secured from it. As the land was worth an average of \$50 per acre during that time and the wood netted the owner \$3 per cord, it is easy to see that he at least lost no money in planting the grove and in addition had enjoyed its protection and beauty.

We have it from the Iowa experimental station that if alfalfa is given the benefit of a good supply of horse manure when sown it will do much to insure the success of the plant. This fertilizer furnishes an available supply of nitrogen for the young plant until it can develop the bacteria which will furnish it a supply from the atmosphere. This is a good point made.

The pocket gopher and sweet clover seem to like to work together. The rights of way of the railroad through the west are quite largely occupied by this queer combination, and a curious thing about it is that, while the gopher will honeycomb the entire strip between the track and the fence and the clover grow there most luxuriantly, neither of them ever crosses the fence line into the cultivated field to any extent.

The very novel method of spreading agricultural information among the farmers by sending out special trains carrying instructors and stopping in each town on the line for half an hour and holding a meeting in the car is being taken up by many of the western roads with great success and profit to the farmer. All the trunk lines in Iowa will run these special trains this winter, while Missouri, South Dakota and Nebraska are following the fashion.

The blue joint grass which was so abundant on the western prairies when they were first settled has disappeared as a result of settlement and cultivation. All efforts to propagate it have failed, for, with the wild game and the Indian, it resents civilization. This is a fact to be regretted, as no better hay for the horse can be found than that made from the blue joint grass. There is but little of it left save as it may be found along the rights of way of the railway companies.

Many of the most successful and up to date farmers of the country now sow clover with every acre of small grain sown on their farms. They find that it pays, even if the whole business is turned under in the fall for a crop the next year, just for the fertilizing value of the clover. This is, however, not the best plan. Better to carry over till the following season, take a crop of hay and then plow under in September. The clover needs to attain maturity in order to do its best work as a fertilizer.

The crop of cotton for 1904 is found to be 12,162,700 bales, produced on 30,055,700 acres, or considerably less than an average yield of one-half bale per acre. This amount of cotton is more than is needed, and the result is that the price has fallen to a low point. The south, where this cotton is raised, will find it greatly to its best interest to devote less attention to cotton and more to the many diversified farm products which the soil and climate of the south are so well fitted to produce. Cotton is a soil robber of the first rank, and any southern farm will rapidly deteriorate where it is made a leading staple of production.

Many men have a hobby in the matter of the color of their corn, some claiming that white corn is the best and some yellow, while not a few will swear by their calico corn. The fact is there is practically no difference at all in the feeding value of the different colored corn, assuming that it is alike matured. There is, however, a very marked difference in the types of corn of any given color in the matter of productiveness, and this thing is well worth studying. The biggest ear is not by any means the best ear.

THE TIMBERED FARM.

There are plenty of young men who are looking for cheap land, and, for that matter, men who are not so very young. Good, cheap land is scarce and becoming scarcer each year. Most of these seekers for land want prairie and shun the timbered tracts of cheap land, leaving such for Scandinavians, Poles and Bohemians to develop. While the prairie farm can be more readily and quickly brought into cultivation, these timbered farms of northern Minnesota and Wisconsin are not to be sneezed at by any means. For the man with limited means such land offers many advantages, among which is the certainty of being able to get employment all winter, either by cutting and marketing the timber on his own land or by working for the lumber companies. He is also sure of a good home market for all the stuff he has to sell, such as hay, poultry, eggs, vegetables and the like. He can build his house and outbuildings with an ax and a saw from the material on his own place. He has an abundance of cheap fuel and if anything of a sportsman can secure much good food from the woods, lakes and rivers. The most thrifty farming communities of the west can be found in those sections where the land was originally covered by a dense forest. We noticed a few days ago an advertisement offering 100 acres of heavy timber land lying on one of those beautiful Minnesota lakes for sale at the seemingly low price of \$10.25 per acre. It seemed to us that there was a chance worth picking up by some enterprising young fellow, for, while it would take a matter of fifteen or twenty years to put such a tract into a well cultivated farm, he would be getting a steady income from the timber on his place and would be at a small outlay for machinery and hired help. Minnesota has much good land of this character which it will pay the man with small means to look into.

BEETS IN THE CORN BELT.

We do not look to see the corn belt ever invaded to any extent by the sugar beet. While the soil and climatic condition are in many places favorable for the production of the beet, there are some obstacles which are very difficult to overcome. Perhaps one of the principal of these is the extreme difficulty of securing the necessary help to care for the beets at the critical time when they need thinning and liquid weeding. As it looks to us, there are two places where beet culture will develop normally—one on the irrigated lands of the far west where it is possible to control both the sunshine and the moisture, so essential to the production of this crop, the other in those few communities in the west where the soil is suitable, where foreigners and their large families can be readily drawn upon for the needed supply of help. As things are now the average farmer would find a five acre beet field an elephant on his hands. Then the question of compensation is not satisfactory, the net profit on an acre of beets, taking the average price per ton and the average yield, being really very small indeed. These facts explain why it is almost impossible to interest the farmers of the corn belt in the production of this crop.

THESE MEN MADE A SUCCESS.

We know of two men, just ordinary farmers, who eight years ago decided to improve the quality of the stock kept upon their farms. Each selected the Polled Angus as the type of animal he wished to keep. An investment of about \$300 in each case secured enough animals for a start on pedigree lines. We passed their places recently and were much pleased to note that in each yard there was to be seen a drove of thirty or forty sleek and handsome cattle of this breed. The fact is that an investment of \$300 to start with and a subsequent infusion of some fresh blood will enable any man who knows how to take care of stock to substitute well bred and choice animals in place of the scrub stock. This is one of the most sensible and practical things which a man can do in the way of farm improvements.

BAD EGGS.

There is a phase of moral weakness connected with the fine farms of the northwest which it seems almost impossible to eradicate, and that is the hardened indifference with which bad eggs are worked off on the local merchants. Eggs added, eggs laid, hatched and eggs in all stages of decay and decomposition are piled up with fresh fruit and the claim is taken on the ability of the buyer to detect the bad from the good. This is a dirty, dishonest business. People who do this would, did not the law prevent, sell the carcass of a diseased animal to the local butcher. There should be morality in the egg business as well as in all other business transactions.

THE LARGE BARN.

While the large barn will give the most room and conveniences for the money invested, it is still an open question whether throughout the northwest it is good policy to build such barns. The risk from fire, lightning and cyclones is so great and the loss of such barns from these causes usually so complete as to building and its contents that we should hesitate long before building this sort. Smaller buildings, isolated from each other, would seem to be the better and safer way to provide barn accommodation for the farm.

John Trigg

Short Lived Bachelors.

"Do bachelors die young? Do they die earlier than married men?" asked a single man. "It would seem so. I was just reading a report which seems to argue strongly in favor of the matrimonial idea. The report shows that the mortality among bachelors from the age of thirty to forty-five years is said to be 27 per cent, while among married men of the same age it is 18 per cent. For forty-one bachelors who attain the age of forty years there are seventy-eight married men who attain the same age. The difference is still more striking in persons of advanced age. At sixty years of age there remain but twenty-two bachelors for forty-eight married men, at seventy years eleven bachelors for twenty-seven married men and at eighty years three bachelors for nine married men. These figures seem to indicate that the best thing for a man to do is to get him a wife and shake wearing cares of bachelorhood. We all want to live as long as possible and live happily if we can. Some bachelors are reasonably happy. But all of them are not. Get married. That's the proper caper."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Michael Angelo's Work.

Michael Angelo relied almost entirely upon form—the form of the figure and of the draperies. He told Pope Julian II, when the latter requested him to paint the ceiling of the Sistine chapel at Rome, that he was not a painter, but a sculptor; yet, after he had shut himself up for four years—from 1508 to 1512—and the scaffold was removed, a result had been achieved which is without parallel in the world. Very wonderful is the work which Michael Angelo spread over this vast area of 10,000 square feet. The fact that there are 343 principal figures, many of colossal size, besides a great number of others introduced for decorative effect, and that the creator of this vast scheme was only thirty-three when he began his work—all this is marvelous, prodigious, and yet not so marvelous as the variety of expression in the figures of which Jeremiah is only one figure in a small side arch—Charles H. Caffin in St. Nicholas.

The Cruelty of Pate de Foie Gras.

To eat pate de foie gras is luxury, but to prepare the delicacy for the table is prolonged torture—for the goose. The Humanitarian league of England has issued a pamphlet on the subject. "We behold," says an eyewitness, "immense geese in this torture chamber, bound fast to the table. They lie on their backs as if crucified. We watched how the women pressed some new victims against the tables so that the hinder parts should hang over the edge." Two months of torture for the goose are considered necessary before its liver is sufficiently diseased to be marketable. The fowls are fed to repletion with salted maize, and by this means the liver is increased to the abnormal weight of two or even three pounds. Strassburg and Toulouse are the chief places of manufacture and the trade amounts to several hundred thousand dollars annually.

THE MOOD OF MIGHT.

There is a Peculiar Potency in Belief In One's Own Power.

Achievement is less a matter of natural ability and external circumstance than of the habitual mental attitude. Success, happiness and accomplishment of all kinds are born of confidence, buoyancy and faith. Discontent, self-distrust and hesitancy are all embarrasing into every part of life and destroying force and perfection at every point.

There is a peculiar potency in belief in one's own power. This need have no element of egotism in it, only a steadfast trust in oneself. Yet even childish self-conceit is better than weak depreciation of self and the pallid muscle resulting. To believe in one's own success, to think and act all ways with confident assurance that it is possible to do anything and all things that one desires to do—such an attitude buoy up the spirit, sends the currents of energy and skill pulsing through the body and makes the maximum of accomplishment possible.

There is nothing of this nature that will make hard work unnecessary. But hard work, vivified by the electric current of faith and triumphant confidence, will be multiplied in effect as if by magic. The human mechanism in all its intricacies and potencies is operated by a mental and spiritual dynamo the essence of which is faith, confidence and love. Why let life be operated at the minimum when deliberate, persistent effort can awaken the forces which will make each one the full man or woman he or she was meant to be?—Rocky Mountain News.

Stopped the Rain.

In the sixteenth century, it is alleged there was a successful effort made to stop rain by the use of gunpowder. Benvenuto Cellini tells us in his memoirs that when Margaret of Austria entered Rome it rained heavily. "I pointed several large pieces of aillery in the direction where the clouds were thickest and whence a deluge of water was already pouring then when I began to fire the rain stopped, and at the fourth discharge the sun shone out."

The Situation.

Mrs. Kneker—Does your cook know her place? Mrs. Becker—That's just the trouble; she knows any number of them.—Harper's Bazar.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This is an important daily question. Let us answer it to-day. Try

Jell-O,

America's most popular dessert. Received Highest Award, Gold Medal, World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904. Everything in the package; add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry, Strawberry, Chocolate and Cherry. Order a package of each flavor from your grocer to-day. 10c. When you make Ice Cream use Jell-O ICE CREAM Powder. All ingredients in the package. At all grocers. 2 pkgs. for 25c.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R. Local time table in effect Jan. 8, 1905.

Local time table in effect Jan. 8, 1905.											
East Bound	2		23		23		16		4		
	daily	P. M.	daily	P. M.	daily	SUN	daily	P. M.	daily	P. M.	
Lv St. Louis	9 05	8 30							12 30	11 05	
" Chicago	11 00	A	10 32	P. M.					3 30	3 15	
" " "	8 51	11 57	5 51								
" Fremont	10 18	12 15	05 05								
" Clyde	10 18	12 31	05 13								
" Bellevue	10 18	12 31	05 13								
" Hannibal	10 45	1 02	05 45	1 03							
" Norwalk	12 40	3 03	08 08								
" Orrville	1 10	3 37	09 47								
" Massillon	1 10	3 37	09 47	3 08							
" " "	1 28	4 55	09 51								
" Newton	2 30	5 50	10 35								
" Jewett	1 30	7 55	10 40	6 35	4 35						
Ar Pittsburg	1 40	7 55	10 50	6 45	4 45						
" " "	1 40	7 55	10 50	6 45	4 45						
" Martins Fer.	1 40	7 55	10 50	6 45	4 45						
" " "	1 40	7 55	10 50	6 45	4 45						

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
40 North Erie Street. - MASSILLON, O.

Long Distance Telephone.
Both Telephones No. 60.

Weekly Founded in 1863.
Daily Founded in 1887.
Semi-Weekly Founded in 1896.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at
Bakney's Book Store, Hammett's Cigar
Stand and Hankin's News Stand in
North Mill Street.

MEMBER ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Entered at Massillon postoffice as second-class
matter.

THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905

The Cincinnati Gazette thinks that Thomas Jefferson undoubtedly did many things he ought not to have done and left undone many things that he ought to have done, but that he never did anything wicked enough to bring on him the horrible punishment of being quoted by Vardaman, of Mississippi, as a precedent for not accepting the invitation to attend the ceremonies of President Roosevelt.

Mr. Edward Bok, of our esteemed contemporary, the Ladies' Home Journal, continues his remarks concerning the use of patent medicines in the current issue of his magazine. By going systematically to work, Mr. Bok has obtained statistics which establish beyond any doubt the truth concerning a rapidly growing evil in this country. He shows that not only are most patent medicines composed mainly of alcohol, but that thousands of women who take them are doctoring imaginary ills.

In spite of the fact that his physicians believe that he is suffering from an incurable disease, President William R. Harper, of the University of Chicago, is sitting up in his bed at the hospital and bravely attending to his duties as the head of the university. Far from shortening his life by these activities, it is probable that President Harper will be in better condition to withstand the progress of his malady by actively occupying his mind than he would be if he laid aside his work and gave himself up to gloomy thoughts of the future.

A DEBATE AT HOOPPOLE.

Over at the village of Hooppole, near Canal Dover, they have a literary society. They also have a scribe who reports the society's proceedings in the Canal Dover newspaper, thereby affording the rest of the world an opportunity to profit by them. Last Friday night the society held a "literary and debate" in the home school house which, according to the official report, was pronounced a success by all present. The fore part of the evening was occupied with recitations and dialogues and songs. Then, after an intermission of about thirty minutes the following question was discussed: "Resolved, That the development of a country depends more on its physical than its mental resources." A complete description of the debate is thus given by the inspired scribe of Hooppole:

The question was handled by four able speakers in a most intelligent manner, bringing out good points on either side, and likewise being partly denied on the opposing side. After the discussion the meeting was dismissed by Samuel Sabar, one of our scholars, in a pleasing manner, thanking the audience for their attention and attendance and heartily bidding them a kind "good night."

The only point left in doubt by the report is that, concerning, the decision of the judges. It is, however, a great pleasure to know that good points were brought out on either side and were likewise partly denied on the other side, thus fulfilling at least two important functions of a debate. Any way, we are sure that the final outcome of the meeting must have been satisfactory, for there lingers with us the pleasant picture of Mr. Samuel Sabar smilingly dismissing the audience and "heartily bidding them a kind good night."

ANOTHER POSER FOR DR. OSLER.

Free from the distractions of life, the aged are at leisure to observe and admire. "I never knew," said Cornaro, "that the world was beautiful until I reached old age." This period was frequently declared by him to be the most beautiful of his life. Writing at the age of 91, he said that he felt it his duty to make known to the world that man could attain to an earthly paradise after the age of 80, but only by means of two virtues, self-restraint and temperance. At that time he was writing eight hours a day, walking and singing many other hours, enjoying the beauties of nature and abundant in labors for the good of mankind.—Boston Traveler.

Your family will need a spring tonic. Why not give them Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea? Nothing equals it as a bracing, life-giving remedy. 35 cents. Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

It pays to try our War Columns.

SITE FOR NEW SCHOOL HOUSE.

One for Perry Township in Vinedale Addition.

FOUR LOTS BOUGHT FOR \$1,200

Temporary Injunction Against the Old Board in Purchasing Land in the Clementz Addition was Made Permanent by Judge Harter—Site Near the Canton-Massillon Road.

The Perry township board of education has purchased four lots of John C. Albright, in the Vinedale addition, east of Massillon, on the Canton-Massillon road, as a site for a new school house. Twelve hundred dollars was paid for the lots, which contain an acre of ground. The four lots, numbered 42, 43, 44 and 45, are situated on a beautiful rise of land on the east sub-division of the allotment facing on Osborne street. There are two lots between the site purchased and the Canton-Massillon road. These two lots are on sloping ground and were not thought so good for a site as the four purchased. Mr. Albright retains two lots, also, on the south side of the site purchased.

The board of education consists of W. K. Smith, Cyrus Smith, Frank Doll, Michael Triner and Peter Graber. The board feels that it was fortunate in being able to take its pick of the lots at the price named, as lots in the addition have sold individually for the price represented for each lot in the board's purchase. The new school house will take the place of the one now in use on the Jackson lane.

The board has been at work upon the proposition ever since the November election. The new board was chosen only after one of the bitterest political struggles in the township. Party affiliations were forgotten in the effort. The friends of the old board endeavored to carry the election in order to sustain the old board in its action in purchasing land for a site in the Clementz addition. The opponents were just as earnest in carrying the election to prevent the new building being located on the Clementz addition. The opponents won and the action taken Monday was the result.

As soon as the fact became known last fall that the old board had purchased a tract of land in the Clementz addition for \$1,000, the opponents to the plan instituted injunction proceedings in common pleas court restraining the old board from proceeding further in the purchase. The injunction was binding at the time of election and when the old board was defeated, the injunction became passive. The matter was permitted to rest until Monday, when before Judge Harter the matter was considered. The temporary injunction was made permanent and the case closed as far as the purchasing of the old site was concerned. Attorneys Eggert and Eggert represented those opposed to the first purchase, that in the Clementz addition. The main objection raised by the opponents to the purchase was because of the location of the proposed site and the excessive price to be paid. An alley ran through the tract. After election the friends of the old board did not make an effort to dissolve the temporary injunction and consequently there was no objection in court Monday to making the injunction permanent. The first step in obtaining a central site was to make the temporary injunction permanent.

The second step was the purchase of the site in the Vinedale addition. The present board had proceeded quietly in the matter and had the deal well in hand before the matter was taken up in court. The land for the new site has been purchased and the board feels that all interested in the township schools will admit that the site is the best that could have been secured both as to location and the price paid. The board took its choice of the lots and left Mr. Albright with parcels of land on each side of the site. The new site is about three hundred feet from the Canton-Massillon road, upon which is located the tracks of the Canton-Akron Railway Company.

The board is not ready to announce the building plans because of a lack of funds in the treasury. The school laws are very strict as to building and funds must be in the treasury before the school house can be erected. A building containing two rooms will probably be erected and will be so constructed that additions may be made when required. There are now one hundred and twenty scholars in the district. That part of the township is growing rapidly and the site was purchased partly with a view of the increase in residents in the next few years.

There is nothing to prevent the opponents of the board from applying

for an injunction but the board feels that such proceedings would only delay and not prevent the erection of the new school house. The action of the board Monday closes the incident of the purchase of a school house site unless injunction proceedings are again commenced. The controversy has been waged for several years in a desultory way and actively for about two years, with the climax within the past six months. It is the opinion of the present board that it has done that which will be most advantageous to all persons in the township.

TRUSTEES WERE HOODWINKED.

Italian Family Gets Supplies Under False Pretenses.

SOME ARRESTS WILL FOLLOW.

Woman With Six Children Came to Massillon Five Weeks Ago and was Looked After by Township Trustees and Salvation Army—It Now Appears That Husband is Earning a Good Salary.

Mayor Bell and the township trustees are busy unraveling a mystery concerning an Italian family, consisting of a man, woman and six children, who have been successfully operating a scheme of imposition on charity here. Five weeks ago the woman appeared at the township trustees' office and asked for aid, claiming that she had six children, the youngest of whom was but eighteen months old, the oldest being thirteen years of age. The trustees provided for her immediate wants, and with the aid of Ensign and Mrs. Butler, of the Salvation Army, have adequately supplied their needs in the nature of provisions and clothing for some time.

The mother said that she came here from Youngstown and the Massillon authorities communicated with that city. The authorities there denied any knowledge of the family. Later it was learned that two small children were begging money from East Main street residents. This intelligence was telephoned to Mayor Bell and an investigation made which showed that the children belonged to the same Italian family, and when the home in West Cherry street was visited it was found that a man, claiming to be a boarder, was living there. This man says that he is the divorced husband of the mother of the family, and that he is only boarding. He works at the plant of the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and earns between \$2.25 and \$2.50 per day. It was found at a grocery store that this man furnishes the provisions for the family, buying them under his own name. He claims that he was divorced from his wife in Ravenna. A telephone message to the clerk of courts there elicited the reply that no such divorce was on record. The woman claims to have been a widow for four years. The presence of an eighteen-months-old baby being explained by the statement that it belongs to her daughter, who lives in Youngstown.

All indications point to the successful working of a "graft" scheme. The man will appear before Mayor Bell this afternoon to give his explanation, and if it is not satisfactory arrests will probably follow.

CIRCUIT COURT OPENS.

The Bar List Contains Twenty-nine Cases.

Canton, Feb. 28.—The February term of circuit court began in Stark county this morning at 9 o'clock, with Judges Donahue, McCarty and Taggart on the bench. The bar list contains twenty-nine cases, among them three in which the people of Canton are interested. They are Caroline Studer against the city of Canton, Charles A. Goodman against the city, and the city against William Dannemiller.

As the greater number of the attorneys will be engaged in circuit court, there will be little doing in common pleas court. An assignment has been made for Judge Harter's room for Friday, when the following divorce cases have been scheduled for hearing: Rowson vs Rowson, Ball vs Ball, Sporra vs Sperra, Melcher vs Melcher, Walker vs Walker, Leslie vs Leslie.

If you want the family to be healthy, strong and active, give them Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea this month. Makes rich, red blood, bone and muscle. 25 cents. Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

FOR SALE—A life scholarship in commercial department also six weeks' hold-up in the shorthand and type writing departments of Youm's business school. Address Mrs. Clara E. Dalton, O.

STOLEN HORSE FOUND IN CANTON

Some Clews in the Dalton Postoffice Robbery.

FOURTEEN DOLLARS RECOVERED

This Amount of Stamps Found in a Shed Near the W. & L. E. Station Monday Afternoon—John Root Identified Stolen Horse—Inspector to Arrive.

Dalton, Feb. 28.—While the burglars, who entered the postoffice at 3 o'clock Monday morning and stole \$300 worth of money and stamps, have not been captured, nor a definite clew obtained as to their identity, the citizens of Dalton feel certain that the burglars went directly east from here, making for Canton by the shortest route.

A horse and buggy belonging to John Root was stolen at an early hour Monday morning and was found in Canton Monday afternoon. Mr. Root left Dalton on the afternoon train for Canton and identified the horse as his.

Fourteen dollars' worth of stamps, of several denominations, was found in a township shed Monday afternoon. The shed is located near the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot and is used to store scrapers and other township belongings used in road work. It was evident from the way the place was disarranged that the burglars had there either divided up the stolen property or wrapped the booty in bundles. The amount of stamps found were wrapped up carefully. The discovery was made by persons at the station who by chance went to the shed.

There was much discussion Monday morning as to the probable course taken by the burglars after making their escape. Many held that they went west and there was some evidence to their claim. The evidence that the men went east became so general during the afternoon that when the word was received that the stolen horse had been found in Canton, those desiring to give pursuit to the west gave up their plans.

The amount of money and stamps taken from the safe was a little less than \$300, of which amount \$27 belonged to the Presbyterian church. Postmaster Jameson was treasurer of the church society. Only twenty-six pennies and a few stamps were left to begin the business on Monday. These were in the cash drawer, which had evidently been overlooked by the robbers. A government inspector will arrive here Tuesday evening to take up the matter in detail.

Three shots were fired to get to the inner recesses of the safe. The first and second shots were light while the third shot was a heavy one, the report being heard by several persons. Three shots were heard by M. L. Hileman, W. H. H. Wertz and two persons in the telephone exchange. The latter failed to give an alarm, not realizing what the reports meant.

The two outside safe doors were blown entirely off while the interior vault was badly wrecked. The robbers were experts, as each shot counted to the best advantage.

The robbers went east after getting their booty and then stole the horse from John Root, a teamster. Every effort will be made by the government and the citizens here to run down the perpetrators of the deed.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

Ohliger and Zimmerman Appear in Court.

Cleveland, Feb. 28.—L. P. Ohliger and J. R. Zimmerman appeared in the United States court at Cleveland Monday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock. Judge R. M. Tayler, the new federal judge, was on the bench. Both were asked whether they were guilty or not guilty, and both pleaded not guilty and waived examination.

According to the docket their cases will come up for trial on Monday, March 13. While nothing is known as to the plan of their defense, it is stated that the validity of the indictment will be fought. If this is true it is probable that the indictments will be demurred to some time next week.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Railway Communication With Warsaw Restored.

Warsaw, March 1.—All Poland is now under a modified form of martial law, due to the unsatisfactory condition of the country. The Vistula railroad strike is ended, the men obtaining higher wages and other concessions. All of Warsaw's railway communications are now restored.

WILL SELL PROPERTIES.

Republic Refuses to Enter Into Combination.

New York, March 1.—The official statement as to the status of the Republic Iron and Steel Company in the Southern merger is as follows:

The Republic Iron and Steel Company will not consolidate. It has been asked to. It will sell its Southern iron properties, independent of its Northern plants, for a price, or it will sell outright all of its holdings.

The Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Company has two propositions from the Republic Iron and Steel Company under consideration, to wit: First, to buy only the Southern plants. Second, to purchase control of the company. It is now a question of consideration by the bankers which shall be accepted.

BACON THEORY IS EXPOUNDED.

The Rev. E. J. Craft Lectures in Wheeling.

HIS OPINION QUOTED AT LENGTH

Mr. Craft Thinks That Shakespeare is Given Honor for Writing Works the Real Credit for Which Belongs to Lord Bacon.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector of St. Timothy's church, is becoming recognized throughout this section of the middle states as one of the best lecturers on Shakespeare. The following item clipped from the Wheeling Intelligencer, reports a lecture he delivered there last week:

At the St. Matthew's church last night the Rev. E. J. Craft, of Massillon, O., delivered a lecture on Shakespeare, illustrating it with readings from this great author and playwright. The lecture consisted of historical sketches of "Julius Caesar," "The Taming of the Shrew" and "Richard the Third."

It was most delightful to listen to this man, whose knowledge of the subject on which he spoke, and whose keen discernment of the tragic and beautiful was so well developed. And it was most refreshing to hear this classic lecture and realistic impersonations, when we so often have thrust down our throat the coarse and gross in the way of entertainment.

The Rev. Mr. Craft has made the study of Shakespeare a part of his everyday life until he seems to have fathomed the man. The feature of the entertainment that stood out in bas relief was the discernment of the good from the bad, the interesting from the boring, and which resulted in those present being treated to that which would appeal to the most base and satiate the most requiring.

In an interview with a representative of the Intelligencer, the Rev. Mr. Craft stated that he thought that Shakespeare could not possibly have been the author of the plays of which he is given credit. He said: "The author of these plays has the widest possible range of information, deep philosophy and education, which a man, possessing the education of Shakespeare, could not possibly have conceived. Taking this for granted, after studying the subject for years, I am of the opinion that Bacon is the real author of the Shakespearean plays."

"I am of the opinion that the learning, wisdom and philosophy necessary to write these plays, were only found in the combined qualities of Lord Bacon, and in him were developed to a large degree."

The above lecture was one of a series that will be given by the Seabury club and which will prove to be a diversion and a source of both entertainment and instruction to the young men of the parish.

FOR THE FAR EAST.

Massillon Naval Graduate Will Leave Wednesday Morning.

Edgar Oberlin, who recently graduated from the United States naval academy at Annapolis, will leave Wednesday morning for San Francisco, Cal., having received instructions from Washington to report to the commandant of the U. S. training ship Pensacola, now stationed there. In three weeks Mr. Oberlin will take passage on the battleship Ohio for China, from where he will in all probability be transferred to the ship on which he will begin service as an officer.

Mr. Oberlin is not aware of his destination after reaching China but expects to be sent on a cruise about the Philippines and other far eastern points. It may be three or five years before he will be able to procure leave of absence long enough to return to his home in Massillon.

MANY FRIENDS ATTENDED SERVICES

The Funeral of the Late N. L. Peacock Wednesday.

SERVICES HELD AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Six of the Deceased's Intimate

Friends Were Pallbearers—

Three Favorite Hymns Sung

—Services Were Public—Interment in Massillon Cemetery was Private.

The funeral of the late N. L. Peacock was held from St. Timothy's Episcopal church at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. E. J. Craft, rector, conducted the services, which were attended by many of the deceased's friends, the church being well filled.

The body arrived from New York over the Pennsylvania at 10:30 Wednesday and was taken to Higder's undertaking rooms, where preparation of the casket for the services was made. James K. Peacock, a brother, and Miss Anna Peacock, a sister, of the deceased, arrived on the same train. With their father they are guests at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Brown, in East Oak street.

The public was invited to the church but the burial in the Massillon cemetery was private. The Rev. Mr. Craft, after reading a lesson from the scriptures, delivered an address in which he dwelt upon the events of the deceased's life while Mr. Peacock was a member of this community. His integrity, his friendly disposition, his adaptability and his promising future were all spoken of. "The loss is ours, not his" declared the Rev. Mr. Craft, and closed with an appeal to the living to embrace the life of the righteous.

A quartette consisting of Mrs. W. F. Arnold, Mrs. C. F. Porter, C. A. Gates and the Rev. Mr. Craft, sang three hymns, "In the Hour of Trial," "I am but a Stranger Here" and "Art Thou Weary." The hymns were known to have been favorite ones of Mr. Peacock's.

The casket was not opened at the church. The pall bearers were intimate friends of Mr. Peacock during his residence in Massillon. The deceased spent about twenty years of his life here and left the city for Puerto Rico five years ago. He attended the public schools and later was employed here in a business way. Mr. Peacock was one of the well known young men of the city and had many very close and dear friends. Among these were the following, who were the pall bearers: Jay Lester, Dr. Frank Webb, Irving Yost, Charles Yost, Thorne Dillon and George A. McCall.

At the close of the services at the church the members of the deceased's family and a few friends went to the cemetery, where the interment was made.

BUT LITTLE ENTHUSIASM.

Lieutenant General Stoessel Arrives in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—Lieutenant General Stoessel arrived here today from Moscow. The demonstration was far from complimentary, though crowds lined the streets and cheered him. The only naval officer to meet him was Admiral Ziliti. There was a lack of enthusiasm.

MURDER IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, March 1.—James A. Logan, aged 17, colored, confessed today that he murdered Mrs. Tracy, who was found dead last night on the sidewalk in Hyde park. Robbery was the motive.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

Acute colds often cause constipation, bilious attacks, indigestion. Ayer's Pills will give prompt relief.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. Fred Ellery, of Uhrichsville, is visiting relatives in the city.

Mrs. Sarah Baker, of 45 North Mill street, is a patient at the Mt. Airy hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Day will leave for Washington on Thursday to attend the inauguration ceremonies.

Judge and Mrs. A. J. Ricks left for New York on Tuesday. They will spend some time there and later go to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Luther Day, of Ravenna, is a guest at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert H. Day at their residence in Wellman street.

Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Taggart left Wednesday afternoon for Washington where they will be guests of their daughter, Mrs. Charles H. Clark.

Mrs. Albert J. Phillips, of Newark, N. J., will arrive on Thursday to be the guest of her mother, Mrs. T. H. Russell, at her residence in Prospect street.

George Blackwood, who was called from Allegheny because of the death of his father, the late W. F. Blackwood, returned to that city Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Edward W. McFarren and Miss McKeighan, of Saginaw, Mich., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Graber at their residence in West Main street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry F. Rider have issued invitations for a progressive pedro party to be given at their residence in Third street Monday evening, March 6.

Miss Mina Albrecht, Mrs. William Wagner and Mrs. Louis L. Bretz left Wednesday morning for New Orleans to be present at the Mardi Gras festivities. They will be gone about three weeks.

Judge and Mrs. Ralph S. Ambler, of Canton, will leave this week on an extended Eastern trip. After a visit with relatives in Washington, they will go to Old Point Comfort, where they will remain for some time.

There have been no further developments in the Dalton postoffice robbery. John Root obtained his horse in Canton but was unable to find any clue as to how the horse reached there. The search for the burglars is being continued.

Harry W. Wilson, formerly of Massillon but late of the firm of Boggs & Buhl of Pittsburg, has taken a position in the carpet department of M. O'Neil, at Akron, and with Mrs. Wilson and children is spending a few days in Massillon preparatory to moving to that city.

William Randall, the painter who was seriously injured last Saturday and who was later taken to Mt. Airy hospital, is improving slowly. He was able to move his right arm slightly Wednesday but is yet unable to move his right leg. His ultimate recovery is now expected.

Edward Manning, formerly of Massillon, was caught between two cars while working on the Southern railroad in the East St. Louis yards a few days ago and was seriously injured. The news reached here Wednesday that every rib was broken. He was taken to a hospital and is in a critical condition. Mrs. Owen, his mother, and son Chester, left Tuesday for East St. Louis.

The Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 881 held a banquet and smoker in the Trades and Labor Assembly hall Tuesday evening. The principal address of the evening was made by Peter Smith. Cards were played after the banquet, forty members of the union participating. That the affair was a social success in every way was due to the efforts of the committee on arrangements.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Wesley M. E. church gave a Japanese tea in the church rooms Tuesday evening, the receipts, \$18.56, going to a fund which is being raised for the support of a missionary in India. Tea and cake were served in Japanese fashion, the guests sitting on cushions on the floor, and a programme consisting of Japanese songs and stories was carried out. The participants all wore Japanese dress.

A party of twenty-two school friends, by clever strategy, surprised Winfield Scott, Jr., of Plum street, at his home last Monday evening and helped him celebrate his seventeenth birthday. The surprise was complete. The evening was spent in merry making. Refreshments were served. The young people took leave of their host at a late hour, wishing him many happy returns of the day and voting the evening a very pleasant one.

Mrs. Harry F. Rider gave a progressive pedro party at her residence in Third street Tuesday afternoon. Fourteen tables were occupied. The prizes, handsome china mayonnaise bowl and a cream and sugar set, were won, respectively, by Mrs. Harry Snyder, of this city, and Mrs. Charles Joliat, of Canton. Supper was served on the card tables. Those present from out of town were Mrs. M. A. Fisher, Mrs. William Vokes, Mrs. William Emerson, Mrs. Harry Zaiser, Mrs. Charles Myers, Mrs. L. D. Blanchard, Mrs. Charles Joliat and Miss Ethel Joliat, of Canton.

OBITUARY.

MISS PERMELIA KITCHEN.
Newman, March 1.—Miss Permelia Kitchen died at her home near Butter bridge Tuesday morning at 10:30 o'clock, aged 79 years and 1 month. The deceased had lived all her life in this vicinity and was well known for miles around. Since the marriage of William Hamilton, her adopted son, she has lived alone on her farm of fifty acres, and during the cold weather contracted a cold that developed into pneumonia, which, together with the infirmities of old age, was the cause of death. She leaves a half-sister, Mrs. Breisie, in Illinois, and a half-brother, Dr. H. W. Kitchen, of Cleveland, on her father's side, and three half-sisters on her mother's side in Pennsylvania. She left a will in the care of Attorney F. L. Baldwin, of Massillon, who is the sole executor of her estate. The old lady passed away in the presence of a few neighbors and friends, not a relative being present when the end came.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

A Self-Confessed Burglar Assumes Another Man's Name.

Canton, March 1.—Mrs. Margaret P. Tonner, widow of Daniel Tonner, died at her home at 608 South Cleveland avenue at 10:10 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mrs. Tonner was 80 years of age. Her husband died seventeen years ago. Two daughters, the Misses Ella and Mary Tonner, a daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Tonner, and granddaughter, Josephine Tonner, of Clearfield, Pa., survive. Mrs. Tonner was an aunt of A. C. Tonner, of Washington, D. C., and of Mrs. C. A. Dougherty and Mrs. A. J. Underhill, of this city. Funeral arrangements have not yet been made.

Carl J. Uebing, who gave the name of Jean Fickinger when he acknowledged to breaking into I. O. Suiter's saloon in Dueber avenue, was bound over to the grand jury by Mayor Smith. His bond was fixed at \$500.

The board of public safety has made an estimate of the cost of running the department for 1905. The board estimates that it will cost \$73,012 to keep up the fire and police departments for the year. These figures do not include the cost of a proposed new hose house nor the increasing of the police department by four patrolmen as planned.

HIGH PRICES CHARGED.

Washington House Holders are Reaping Rich Harvest

Washington, March 1.—Mrs. Jennie Tuttle Hobart, widow of ex Vice President Garrett A. Hobart, has rented three rooms at the New Willard from the windows of which she and her friends will view the parade on inauguration day.

Fabulous prices are being asked for choice places along the avenue from which to view the great national event. Mrs. Hobart pays \$700 for her suite, while Cornelius Vanderbilt has taken four rooms on the third floor of the same house for which he pays \$1,000. George Gould has rented four rooms in the name of his wife's mother, Mrs. Kingdon, which will cost a like amount.

J. P. Morgan has engaged three rooms for which he pays \$1,200. Mr. Morgan will not be here himself, but members of his family will. Clarence H. Mackay has engaged five rooms for which he pays \$1,750. William Nelson Cromwell has engaged four rooms at \$1,500. Gov. Higgins and party of New York have four rooms on the sixth floor at \$1,000. Oscar G. Murray, president of the Baltimore & Ohio, has been assigned four rooms at the same figure.

BUT LITTLE YELLOW FEVER.

High Wages to Laborers on the Isthmian Canal.

Washington, March 1.—Writing on the general topic of "Wages and the Discontentment of Employees on the Isthmus," General Davis, governor of the Panama canal zone, has addressed a long communication to the Panama canal commission. Discussing the yellow fever situation General Davis says: "Thirty-three cases of recognized yellow fever have been found on the isthmus of Panama since last May, and of this number nine terminated fatally. Of canal employes and their families coming here from the United States only four out of some four or five hundred have been sick of yellow fever, none terminating fatally."

Discussing the lack of accommodations the governor observes:

"A number of employes assert that they were told by members of the commission or by its employees in Washington that they would all have quarters or residences and excellent accommodations. If any such assurances or promises were given it was a great mistake."

On the question of wages Governor Davis says the fact is there is no rate of wages conceivable that would be too high, according to the notion of the Panama shopkeepers and barroom owners, hotelkeepers and others who are looking for sudden wealth. But the wages are in many cases twenty-five per cent higher than they were during the busiest period of the French canal work, and in no case are they less.

MORE TROUBLE
AT MT. EATON.

Children Go to School Bellowing and Yelling.

PARENTS THINK IT SMART.

A Series of Revival Meetings are in Progress and There May be a Change if People are Led to Reflect—Latest Doings Over at Newman—News from West Lebanon and Other Nearby Towns.

Mt. Eaton, March 1.—Nothing new has occurred in our old town. Children go to school each day with the same noise and bellowing on the street and yelling at the pedestrians to "get out of their way," at which their parents smile and think it smart all the while. Also on their return from Sunday school we hear the same howl and sharp whistling on their way home to dinner, and as soon as that is over out they are again to the delight of parents, so they are not molested by their disturbance. There has been a series of meetings held in the Reformed church for several days past. Perhaps we will see a change in their conduct if parents are led to reflect upon the many scriptural injunctions rehearsed night after night, and we trust they will not lapse into a state of hopeless apathy after hearkening to the gospel news each night, but consider and reflect upon the moral duties and responsibilities of parents in general.

The last of the lecture course was finished by Stanley L. Krebs on the "Marvels and Mysteries of Mind." His audience was somewhat disappointed; his "soarings" were fine, but when he came down he fell flat, especially in trying to pick up something to make the groveling boys laugh, such that had no connection with the highminded subject upon which we expected to reveal amid the colored fleecy clouds of thought and within the blue ethereal domain of sparkling imagery, where thinkers and soulful beings love to dwell. Colonel Bain's lecture far surpassed any of the previous season's lectures. It was chaste and elevated in thought. We hope to hear him again.

WEST LEBANON.

West Lebanon, March 1.—There are meetings held in the M. E. church every evening by the Rev. N. E. Moffit.

Mrs. Blackston is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Richards, near Navarre.

Robert Ratchford will break up housekeeping this spring. His son James will move in with him to care for him.

Mr. Smith, who was badly burned in the Stanwood mine a few months ago, has been to a physician for advice about going to Pennsylvania to a hospital to have his eyes treated.

NEWMAN.

Newman, March 1.—Mrs. James Jones, of Massillon, visited her sister, Mrs. Archibald Street, last Friday.

Mrs. Sadie E. Masters, who is taking a business course at Canton, spent from Saturday until Monday at the home of her parents.

The Rev. A. W. Yale, of Waynesfield, O., is holding an interesting series of meetings in our local church which are being well attended. Services every evening until further notice.

C. H. Roderick and son Edward, of Massillon, spent Sunday with Newman friends. While attending our village church Sunday morning Mr. Roderick rendered a solo, "Nearer My God to Thee," to the gratification of all present.

Miss Elizabeth Ralston, who is holding a good position at Cleveland, enjoyed the home of her parents from Saturday until Monday.

The Sunday school red and blue button contest closed last Sunday, resulting in eighty-four additions to the school membership, of which fifty-five were for the blue and twenty-nine for the red. This doubles the membership and four to spare. This showing far exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the promoters of the contest. Miss Anna Miller, as captain of the blues, is to be congratulated on her success, while Miss Anna Griffith, as captain of the reds, is to be complimented for her noble efforts. Both sides are now busy arranging a programme for the evening of the social, when the ice cream and cake, crackers and cheese will be served in proper order, the date of which has not yet been arranged, but will be announced later, when an invitation will be extended to all friends of the school to be present and we will gladly divide our share of the crackers and cheese to all who may come.

J. D. Evans was a business visitor at Cleveland last Saturday.

The school board of education of Lawrence township will meet at Canal Fulton next Monday afternoon, March 6.

6, when the general routine business of the board will be attended to. A full attendance of the board is very much desired at this meeting.

SONNENBERG.

Sonnenberg, March 1.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Hofstetter, a daughter.

Noah Sommers has returned home from Hot Springs, Ia.

Ernest Kamp has returned from Canton where he had been working this winter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Steiner, a daughter.

Joel Amstutz will hold a public sale March 7.

A surprise party was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Sommers on Wednesday.

There will be literary at the Byall school house Saturday evening.

Miss Jenny Lehman is ill with grip.

Adam Sommers will teach the Center school this summer.

BEACH CITY.

Beach City, March 1.—Ed King has rented the Isaac Ax farm for the coming year.

A. J. Lehner has hired Frank Lauzer as a farm hand.

Insurance agents were here Monday to see Fred Conrad and settle insurance on his house, which burned lately.

Jacob Durfer has rented his farm to Jacob Summers, of Mount Hope.

William Aegeter has rented his farm to Jacob Drayer, of Strasburg.

There will be a change made in rural route No. 1 shortly. No. 1 will take in new territory near the Falls, leaving part of the old route for Strasburg to serve.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Feb. 27.—Miss Bessie Thomas, the daughter of Postmaster and Mrs. J. H. Thomas, celebrated her twelfth birthday at her home Saturday afternoon although her birthday fell on Wednesday, February 23.

Eleven of her friends were present and spent the afternoon with games and music. Luncheon was served. The table decorations were snail, hyacinths, candles and flags. The house decorations and several events of the afternoon were in keeping with the celebration of Washington's birthday. The souvenirs were small silk flags. Miss Thomas received many beautiful presents. Those present were the Misses Lura Steele, Helen Hall, Helen Eckroate, Maude Dettkeker, Artie Heintzelman, Clement Gabriel, Elmer Ilug, Gale Gaddis, Thomas Roderick, Karl Shettler and Clarence Drepke.

Navarre, Feb. 28.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry McCartney, of Dennison, are visiting friends in Navarre.

Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Reed, of Canton, were among the out of town friends at the funeral of the late J. F. Geltz on Sunday.

Miss Lola Warwick spent Saturday in New Philadelphia.

W. J. Hugus is ill with the grip.

Clarence Fulton and Charles Davis, of New Philadelphia, spent Saturday and Sunday with Navarre relatives.

Mrs. George Obenour is seriously ill.

Miss Myrtle McCormick, of Canal Fulton, returned to her home Sunday night after a visit of two weeks at this place.

Revival meetings are being held at the U. B. church.

The Misses Lillie and Odell Gesser, of West Brookfield, spent Sunday with Miss Mary Kelly.

About twenty Navarrites attended a masquerade at Beach City Saturday night. Missing the last car home, they were obliged to remain all night.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, Feb. 28.—Preaching next Sunday at 10:30 by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

Good Health
to the
Children

Children especially are fond of dainties, and the housekeeper must look carefully to their food.

As good cake can be made only with good eggs, so also a cake that is healthful as well as dainty must be raised with a pure and perfect baking powder.

Royal Baking Powder is indispensable in the preparation of the highest quality of food. It imparts that peculiar lightness, sweetness and flavor noticed in the finest cake, biscuit, doughnuts, crusts, etc., and what is more important, renders the food wholesome and agreeable to young and old.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Miss Alta Weyan spent Sunday with Edna Snively.

The oyster supper which was given at B. C. Shilling's Thursday evening drew quite a crowd. The amount realized from the supper was \$14.42.

The Misses Nellie Snively, Lura Oberlin and Mary Erb attended a Sunday school convention at Alliance last Tuesday and Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Snively spent Sunday with Mr. Snively's parents at Massillon.

Miss Mary Yost visited John Amann

and family on Sunday.

Mrs. William Pratt, of near Dalton, visited Henry Eckard's on Sunday.

Henry Erb spent Sunday in New Philadelphia.

25c each will be given for a copy of Semi Weekly Independent of January 4, 1904, and April 28, 1904.

Do you suffer with indigestion, constipation, feel mean and cross, no strength or appetite? Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea will make you well and keep you well. 35 cents, Tea or Tablets. Z. T. Baltzly.

THE IDEAL CO.

No. 18 East Main Street. At Both Stores Tremont and Duncan Streets.

Now for the Spring Dress

While we have a splendid showing of the better Dress Fabrics, it is the attractive line of Fifty Cent Materials we want to call your special attention to today.

Brilliantines, Panamas and Cashmeres in all the popular shades and some very robbly novelties. Supple and lustrous materials that lend themselves admirably to the exploitation of the new season's shapes and also give satisfactory wear. All excellent values at 50c a yard

Spring Jackets and Jacket Suits

Have arrived and are ready for your inspection.

Typhoon Silks.

Finished by a special process which makes them closely resemble silk. 10c



Cream Table Damask.

14 inch width, always sold at 25c, now 15c. Bleached Napkins, 18x18 in., each 25c.

Our Very Large New
Stock of the Season's
Beautiful Carpetings
Is Now Complete.

Our new Carpets and Rugs are ready for your inspection. We purchased them last November in the Eastern markets direct from the manufacturers, and by buying so early we now have the goods in stock; and another fortunate thing for our customers is that we bought the new goods at last season's prices. Since that time there have been heavy advances. You will find our entire stock at the old prices and we would advise everybody to make their purchases early this season as we will have to pay the advance on all reorders.

Our carpet buyer attended the large auction sale of Carpets in New York last November and purchased several thousand dollars worth of Carpets and Rugs. These goods will be sold at lower prices than the same qualities could have been bought for in the regular way, at wholesale. The patterns were selected with care and you will find some of the very choicest new colorings and effects among them.

Our stock is much larger at this time than it has been for several years and this will give those who make early selections the advantage of seeing the assortments complete.

Dainty Garments
in White.

The beauty of the new Muslin Wear continues to attract visitors, while the low prices—which are about what the materials would cost—keep the selling going at a most satisfactory pace.

Gowns of muslin, tucked yoke, ruffle around neck and cuffs. 39c.

Others prettily trimmed at 47c, 69c, 75c, 89c up.

Skirts in pretty styles and neatly trimmed at 47c, 50c, 75c, 89c.

Others at 98c, \$1.25 and up to \$8.00.

Corset Covers—the best made goods we ever offered for the money. 25c, 39c, 50c, up to \$1.25.

Drawers—made of good quality of materials and prettily trimmed. 23c, 39c, 47c and up to \$1.50.

Origin and History of Baseball

A Development of the Old Game of One Old Cat—It Was First Played in New York City Before the Civil War.

By A. G. SPALDING

The American game of baseball is distinctively an American sport, of American origin and peculiarly adapted to the temperament and characteristics of the American people. From time immemorial games of ball of different kinds have been played, and nearly every country has adopted some ball game suited to its needs and conditions. While there is more or less of a family resemblance in all games of ball, I consider baseball quite as much Amer-

ican in its origin, development and evolution as cricket is of English origin, both being recognized as the national games of their respective countries. Some authorities claim that baseball came from the old English juvenile game of "rounders," but I am decidedly of the opinion that it was a natural evolution from the old colonial game of one old cat. One old cat was played by three boys, a thrower, catcher and batsman. The latter after striking the ball ran to a goal about thirty feet distant and by returning to the batsman's position without being put out counted one run, or "tally."

Two old cat was played by four or more boys, with two batsmen played about forty feet apart. Three old cat was played by six or more boys, with three batsmen, the ground being laid out in shape of a triangle. Four old cat was played by eight or more boys, with grounds laid out in shape of a square. Four old cat required four throwers, alternating as catchers, and four batsmen the ball being passed from one corner to the next around the square field. Individual scores or tallies were credited to the batsman making the hit and running from one corner to the next. Some ingenious American had naturally suggested that one thrower be placed in the center of the square, which brought nine players into the game and which also made it possible to change the game into teams or sides, one side holding and the other side batting. This was for many years known as the old game of town ball, from which the present game of baseball no doubt had its origin and not from the English children's picnic game of rounders, which is first cousin to that other juvenile pastime of drop the handkerchief.

New York city may properly be called the home of baseball, for it was first played in that city in 1842, but in a desultory sort of way and without any organization or printed playing rules.

The first ball club. In 1845 the first baseball club was organized in New York city, known as the Knickerbockers, and this club formulated and published the first rules of the game in that year. Five years later the Gotham club of New York was organized, and in 1854 the Eagles and Empires of New York came into the game, and matches between these clubs were played on the Elysian fields of Hoboken, N. J., and attracted considerable public interest. The Knickerbocker club continued to make the rules of the game until 1857, when a convention of ball players was held in New York city, which resulted in the permanent organization in 1858 of the National Association of Baseball Players, consisting of twenty-five charter club members, all from New York city and immediate vicinity. This original association made the playing rules and governed the game until 1871, when the first National Association of Professional Baseball Players was organized, and since that time the professional element has formulated the playing rules and governed the game.

Clubs multiplied rapidly. Baseball clubs continued to multiply quite rapidly from the organization of the National Amateur association in 1858 to the breaking out of the civil war in 1861, but the game up to this time was confined almost entirely to New York city and immediate vicinity. The New York soldiers introduced their new baseball game into the army, and it soon became a favorite camp pastime

In both armies. While these two magnificent armies of the north and south could not agree upon national policies of government, both could agree on baseball, and at the close of the war the soldiers in both armies carried the game to every town and hamlet in the United States. In 1865 99 baseball became a fixture throughout the country. So it will be seen that baseball has its patriotic side and was one of the direct results of the civil war, and the game can date its birth as the national game of the United States from that war.

Taught by a Soldier. I am indebted for my first acquaintance with baseball to a disabled Illinois soldier returning from the war in 1863, when as a lad of thirteen I listened to his account of the baseball as played in the camp, and under this old soldier's coaching I became a member of a boys' club in Rockford, Ill., which, I believe, was one of the first baseball clubs organized in the west.

From 1865 to 1870 baseball clubs sprang up everywhere, and the rivalry between cities became intense. The National club of Washington was the first eastern club to make an extended trip through the west in 1867 and met with only one defeat and that at the hands of the Rockford club, of which I had the honor to be the pitcher. The result of this game was the indirect cause of my afterward becoming a professional player.

Every effort was made at this period to keep the game on an amateur basis, but the rivalries between cities became so intense and the demand of the public for high class ball so urgent that it was utterly impossible to keep the game on a strictly amateur plane. Vested professionalism became the order of the day, and while the amateur status was insisted upon in the rules, young men possessed of skill as ball players were offered lucrative positions in commercial houses with the understanding that they could play baseball all they wanted to, yet a large part of their salaries was provided by the local club or some of its enthusiastic members.

Mr. Spalding's Experience. I recall my own experience when in the fall of 1867 I was surprised with an offer of a salary of \$40 a week as bill clerk in a wholesale grocery house in Chicago, which I accepted with the innocent satisfaction that my business abilities were so highly appreciated. I learned afterward that the business concern appraised my service at \$10 a week and the baseball club made up the balance. This so-called amateurism, or veiled professionalism, was in general vogue throughout the country, and it became so intolerable to players and club officials that it finally resulted in the organization of the National Association of Professional Baseball Players in 1871. From that date baseball playing has been recognized as a regular profession, and the game has since been under the management and control of regularly organized professional clubs, banded together in associations and leagues.

NEW A. A. U. PRESIDENT. Joseph B. MacCabe Has Outlined an Active Campaign. Joseph B. MacCabe, the newly elected president of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States, has mapped out a very aggressive campaign for the officials of the Amateur Athletic union and the different association members thereof. President MacCabe is thoroughly convinced that the associations of the Amateur Athletic union are not as energetic as they should be and that the membership of the Amateur Athletic union should be increased without much trouble to 500 clubs. President MacCabe points with pleasure to the standing of the Amateur Athletic union as it is today. There are in the Amateur Athletic union 8,429 registered athletes, who took part in

BABY TALK.

Listen to the Doctor—Miss Douglas Makes a Few Remarks.

By Dr. A. P. Reed.—If a child has obstinate bleeding at the nose, place the arms at full length straight above the head and lift up on them for a few minutes, using sufficient strength to well nigh lift the child from the floor. A large majority of the troubles of healthy born infants are digestive troubles, many of them being caused directly by the mother, who by too frequent feedings may prove her child's worst enemy. The child is caught up and nursed every time it cries to appease it, the warm milk doing this at first, but ultimately "adding fuel to the fire," since generally the child is crying from the effects of indigestion, and at this rate the family physician has finally to be called and finds his duty rather in the line of correcting the habits of the mother than in drugging the little sufferer.

If a child regurgitates its milk, or, as the mother says, vomits, nine times out of ten it has been overfed and simply needs stomach rest. Since this is a frequent fault and babies have to vomit so much, it is very fortunate they can do it so much more easily than an adult. Indeed it is their only salvation under the circumstances.

Don't be afraid you will starve the little one by giving it under such conditions a few hours' rest with absolute nothing in the stomach. Babies don't starve easily, and this little stomach of about an ounce capacity is very easily overloaded. Get an ounce bottle, note its size, and then remember that your baby the first few weeks of life has a stomach scarcely larger, and see to it that it be not overfilled or even kept filled with absolutely no chance to rest, a thing that would kill even yourself.

By Jennie Campbell Douglas.—Instead of holding an active infant on the lap while bathing it, put a pad upon the bed and over it a soft woolen blanket. The person giving the bath has greater freedom of motion, and there is no danger of dropping the baby, who can be kept covered very much better.

For a young child a soft woolen wash cloth is much less likely to produce a chill than cotton or linen.

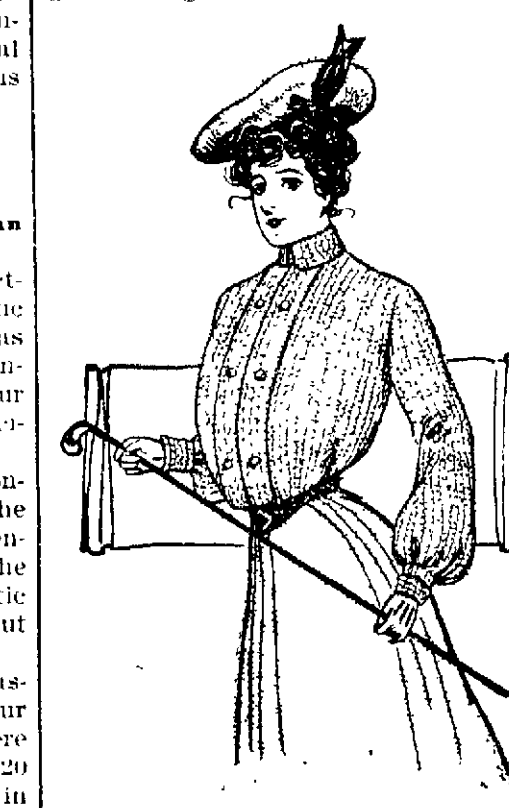
Rubbing the infant with sweet oil or melted cocoa butter prevents chafing.

When dressing a young infant it is much better to put skirts and dress on by drawing them over the feet than over the head. In this way the spine is always supported.—Good House-keeping.

POPULAR SWEATERS.

A Becoming Sweater and Togue—Revers, Buttons and Stitches.

The sweater continues a favorite for both outdoor and indoor wear and has assumed many shapes, of which few are more graceful and generally be-



A GRACEFUL SWEATER AND TOQUE. coming than the one illustrated. The revers may be kept closed, as in the sketch, with hooks and eyes, or it may be worn open. The buttons are gilt, gun metal or leather. This sweater is knitted in ridge stitch. Other popular stitches are in cable, rope, vine, box plait and side plait.

The smart Tam toque has a firm headband lined with velvet and is trimmed with a velvet ribbon rosette and black and white cock feathers.

A Hidden Pocket.

A friend gave me a pocket, one of the kind you wear under and pinned to the band of your dress skirt. It has been so useful I have wondered why I never had one before and why every woman does not have one. says a Ladies' World correspondent. It was made of mode color linen, bound with satin ribbon of the same color and stitched with silk to match. A little chamois bag with a buttoned down flap was fastened inside. This was for my valuables. Two pieces of the linen, fourteen and a half inches long and six and a half inches wide, were used for the pocket. A slit six inches long was cut in the center, lengthwise, of the upper piece and bound with the ribbon for an opening for the hand. Pieces were then put together and both sides trimmed off to a width of three inches at the top and the pocket finished with the satin binding, which covered and held together all the raw edges.

The Vicinity in Flannel. To iron flannel is a mistake. Let us spend as many hours as we choose upon table linen and cotton garments, but do let us be wise enough to retain the magnetism, the vitality, of the fresh air and sunshine in underlannel. A hot iron kills these life giving forces. Don't laugh at this, dear housekeeper. The flannel has enmeshed the subtle sweet life of the air.

WALLACE'S START IN LIFE.

Turning Point in Career of the Author of "Ben Hur."

The late General Lew Wallace, the well known writer, author of "Ben Hur," according to his own words, was a poor student in his young manhood, says a writer in Success. He grew tired of his college course after six weeks and returned home. But his failure at college furnished the turning point in his career. He says:

"I shall never forget what my father did when I returned home. He called me into his office and took from a pigeonhole in his desk a package of papers neatly folded and tied with red tape. He was a very systematic man, because, perhaps, of his West Point training. The papers proved to be the receipts for my tuition, which he had carefully preserved. He called off the items and asked me to add them. The total, I confess, staggered me.

"That sum, my son," he said, with a tone of regret in his voice, "represents what I have expended to provide you with a good education. How successful I have been you know better than any one else.

"After mature reflection I have come to the conclusion that I have done for you in that direction all that can reasonably be expected of any parent, and I have, therefore, called you in to tell you that you have now reached an age when you must take up the lines yourself. If you have failed to profit by the advantages with which I have tried so hard to surround you the responsibility must be yours. I shall not upbraid you for your neglect, but rather pity you for the indifference which you have shown to the golden opportunities you have been enabled to enjoy through my indulgence."

"What effect did his admonition have on you? Did it awaken or arouse you?" General Wallace was asked.

"It aroused me, most assuredly. I set me to thinking. The next day I set out with a determination to accomplish something for myself. My father's injunction rang in my ears. New responsibilities rested on my shoulders, as I was for the first time in my life my own master. I felt that I must get work on my own account. After much effort I finally obtained employment from the man with whom I had passed many afternoon's strolling up and down the little streams in the neighborhood trying to fish. He was the county clerk, and he hired me to copy what was known as the complete record of one of the courts. I worked for months in a drab, half lighted room, receiving for my pay something like 10 cents a hundred lines. The tediousness and the regularity of the work made a splendid drill for me and taught me the virtue of persistence as one of the avenues of success. It was at this time I began to realize the deficiency in my education, especially as I had an ambition to become a lawyer. Being deficient in both mathematics and grammar, I was forced to study evenings. Of course that was very exacting after a full day's hard work, but I was made to realize that the time I had spent with such lavish prodigality could not be recovered and that I must extract every possible good out of the golden moments then flying by all too fast."

The Czar's Winter Palace.

The Winter palace of the czar is a fitting center from which to carry on the fell work of repression allotted to Trepoft, says the London Globe. Almost every stone of the walls and every square yard of the plaster lining them cost a life. Nicholas had given the order that the palace must be rebuilt in a year. And what was human life against the despot's will? Six thousand men were kept at work day and night, with the palace heated at 30 Reaumur to dry the walls rapidly, while the temperature outside was often 30 degrees below zero Reaumur. The men could only work with ice packs on their heads, and, experiencing a daily change of 60 degrees, they died by the score every day. By the end of the year the death roll was some thousands, but the palace was finished. To understand the full meaning of this achievement it should be remembered that the Winter palace is as large as Buckingham palace, Kensington palace and the National gallery.

Big Religious Revival.

The religious revival in Wales has resulted in a total of nearly 70,000 converts. Maesteg heads the list with 2,016 new members of churches and chapels.

Three Things Desired.

As a result of observation and reflection during a long life touching public men and measures in wide variety I would desire for my country three things above all others to supplement American civilization: From Great Britain, her administration of criminal justice; from Germany, her theater and from any or every European country save Russia, Spain and Turkey, its government of cities.—Andrew D. White in Century.

The Man and the Place.

"This John Doe must be a terrible bad fellow," mused Max Hoptoad. "He's allus in trouble. I see he's been indicted again. I wonder where he lives when he's to home."

"I expect he lives in Eddy," chuckled Paw Hoptoad, "like place where s many are hung."—Houston Chronicle.

Wanted: Ten Nice.

Tommy, I want to begin vulgar fractions to-morrow, ma Mother. You shall do nothing of the kind, Tommy. You shall study the most refined fractions they have in the school.

It is a blessing for the happy home that husbands and wives do not always know exactly what each thinks of the other. —Chicago Journal.

Thousands Have Kidney Trouble and Never Suspect it.

How To Find Out. Fill a bottle or common glass with your water and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates an unhealthy condition of the kidneys; if it stains your linen it is evidence of kidney trouble; too frequent desire to pass it or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in curing rheumatism, pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passage. It corrects inability to hold water and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sizes.

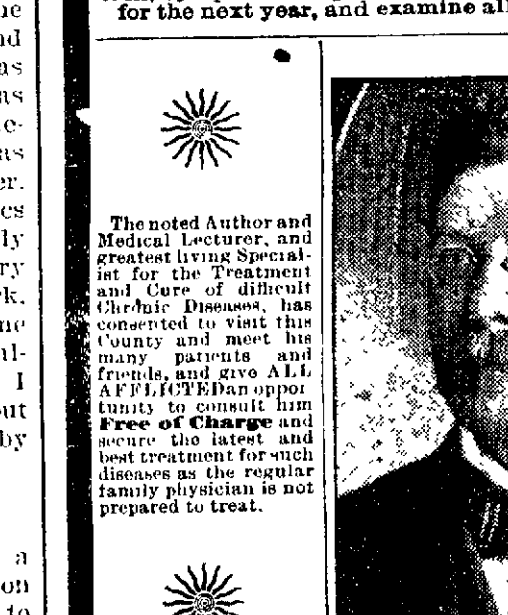
You may have a sample bottle and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention this paper and don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y.

PARKER'S HAIR BALM. Cleanses the scalp, keeps the hair from falling out, promotes a luxuriant growth. Known for its effect on the hair. Cures scalp diseases & hair loss. 50c and \$1.00 at Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always cures. No danger. For CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS in RED and GOLD wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy only the genuine. Testimonials. "Belle for Ladies," a letter by Dr. Kilmer. Write for particulars. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

COLLEGE. Imports a grand Business. Education, giving young men and women a start in life, enabling them to earn a livelihood in this age of competition. Write for particulars. Wm. H. Dyer, Pittsburg, Pa.

DR. KUTCHIN. EX. U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON. Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium. Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.



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A Milder Climate In Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas

Stock ranges ten to twelve months in the year, two and three crops grow in a season. Now is the time to look up a location while the land is cheap. On February 7th and 21st and March 7th and 21st, Cotton Belt Route will sell round trip homeseekers' tickets from St. Louis, to points in above named states at 75 per cent of the one way fare, not exceeding \$15.

One way colonist tickets, February 21st and March 21st at half fare, plus \$2.00.

Write for map, time table and ask about rates to any point. L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

FAMOUS FRUIT LANDS OF THE EAST TEXAS COUNTRY.

Home of the Elberta peach, the strawberry, plum, pear, tomato and other fruits and vegetables. Big money in growing for the northern markets. On February 7th and 21st, March 7th and 21st, round trip homeseekers' tickets from St. Louis to Texas points at 75 per cent of the one way fare, not exceeding \$15.

One way colonist tickets at half fare, plus \$2 on February 21 and March 21. Write for booklet on Texas fruit lands, map and time table.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, Cincinnati, O.

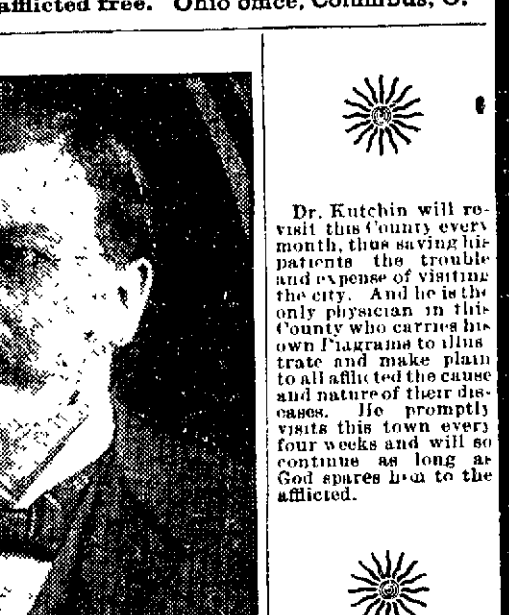
SPECIAL LOW RATES.

To all points in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and British Columbia, March 1st to May 15th, 1905. Round Trip Homeseekers' Tickets on special days. Write at once for information and maps to Ira F. Schwegel, Traveling Agent, Wisconsin Central R'y, 407 Traction Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Come to THE INDEPENDENT office for your job printing.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS. Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always cures. No danger. For CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PILLS in RED and GOLD wrapper. Beware of cheap imitations. Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy only the genuine. Testimonials. "Belle for Ladies," a letter by Dr. Kilmer. Write for particulars. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philadelphia, Pa.

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POSTOFFICE IN DALTON ENTERED

Safe is Completely Wrecked and \$300 Taken.

BURGLARS MADE THEIR ESCAPE.

Two Strangers were Seen About the Town on Sunday and They Had Suddenly Left Monday Morning—Safe was Wrecked at 3 O'clock—Facts Discovered Later.

The safe in the postoffice at Dalton was blown up at about 3 o'clock Monday morning and the contents, amounting to about \$300, taken. No clew has been obtained to the persons who did the deed but a determined effort is being made to trace the whereabouts of two men who were seen about town Sunday. Up to Monday afternoon the men had eluded those hunting for them.

Two strangers were seen in Dalton Sunday forenoon but little attention was paid to them. They were seen by several persons later in the day and evening. They were well dressed, of medium height and build and were about thirty-five years old. No suspicion was felt against the men at the time and it was not until after the discovery was made Monday morning that the burglary had been committed and the men were missing that suspicion was placed against them.

It is thought that at least two men, possibly more, were implicated in the robbery. The lock to the front door of the building was broken to gain an entrance. The wrecking of the safe was evidently of a few moments. Holes were drilled through the three doors of the safe. An explosive was used and the safe was completely wrecked. The doors were torn from the hinges, the interior was wrecked and the casing badly bent. But one charge was needed to get to the money and stamps. The exact amount taken has not yet been announced by Postmaster H. B. Jameson, but it is thought to be about \$300. In the safe were a quantity of stamps, a considerable amount of money from postoffice receipts and money belonging to the Presbyterian church society. There were a few stamps in the stamp drawer under the postoffice boxes but these were not touched. The amount there was small. That was all that was left in the office of either money or stamps.

The report of the explosion was heard by persons in the telephone exchange, it is said, at 3 o'clock. The meaning of the report was not realized and no alarm was given at the time. The discovery of the wrecked condition of the postoffice was made later when passersby at an early hour Monday morning saw the wreckage scattered about the room. An alarm was given and Postmaster Jameson was aroused. By that time the safe wreckers had had ample time to get out of town and elude those who would follow.

Surrounding towns and cities have been notified of the burglary in the hope that the perpetrators of the deed may be caught. The postoffice was entered about one year ago by burglars but that time only about three dollars' worth of stamps and a few pennies were taken from the stamp and cash drawer and the safe was not touched. No clew was ever obtained as to who committed the act.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by him.

WALDRING, KIRKMAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES

Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists refund your money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure any case, no matter of how long standing, in 6 to 14 days. First application gives ease and rest. 50c. If your druggist hasn't it send 50c in stamps and it will be forwarded post-paid by Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

One Way Settlers Fares to Southern

Points via W. & L. E.

Low one way settlers tickets sold via W. & L. E. to authorized points in Alabama, Cuba, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia. Full information at ticket office.

W. & L. E. Through Train to Pittsburg

Train No. 2, due at Massillon at 12:2 p. m., carries through Pullman and free reclining chair car, arriving at Pittsburg at 4:15 p. m.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

It pays to try our want columns

The Poison of Dishonesty.

It is astonishing how men will play with the poison of dishonesty, which is so insidious at first, which intoxicates and stimulates one, but paralyzes and kills later. If every youth were only taught that to be successful a man must be greater than his occupation, that his character must not be for sale at any price, that he will always be rich so long as he retains it and just in proportion to its strength and integrity, and weak and unhappy and a failure, no matter how much money he may have, just in proportion to the weakness of his character; if he only started out with the conviction that only one real failure is possible, and that is the loss of self respect, the barter of one's character, either for pleasure or for money; if the youth were only taught that he cannot afford to deceive even a little bit in the quality of goods he is selling or in the quality of the service he is giving, what a revolution would come to our civilization!—Success.

Bismarck's Wonderful Eyes.

No one ever came into the presence of the chancellor without a deep sense of the mind power reflected from those large gray blue orbs. Their flashing brilliancy and the piercing penetration of the glances shot from them were never to be forgotten. They seemed incapable of expressing affection, and their steel-like hardness only inspired awe for the towering intellect, the irresistible will, the defiant courage, the fiery energy of their owner. To watch the lightning changes of expression mirrored in them, reflecting the strong emotions evoked by humbled pride, wounded ambition and thwarted selfishness, and, above all, by the loss of his absolute sway, was indeed an enviable privilege.—Henry Villard in Century.

Old British Drinks.

Mead, made of honey, water and spices; braggot, morat and pigment, variants, were very early drinks in England.

Current wine, elderberry, gooseberry, mulberry, quince, plum and apricot wine are old fashioned varieties. Parsnips and turnips produce a very powerful village brandy.

Cowslip and rhubarb wine are very different, the former weak and the latter very heady.

Fir tree tops, green nettle tops, birch and beech sap, bog myrtle, heather—all produced liquors. And did not a New England rhyme, meant to encourage the patriotic boycott on British goods, run:

We can make liquor to sweeten our lips From pumpkins and parsnips and walnut tree chips?

Sloe gin and rue gin are queer drinks. Negus is sherry, hot water, lemon, sugar and nutmeg. The London Outlook says that Derbyshire women used to drink in secret a "ferociously intoxicating" potion made out of the poisonous foxglove.—New York World.

Nollekens and Chantrey.

Nollekens, the sculptor of George III., had a rare generosity which more than made up for his eccentricities. When Chantrey, afterward so famous, sent his bust of Horne Tooke to the exhibition he was young and unfriended. Nollekens said to those who were arranging the works for the exhibition:

"There's a fine, a very fine, work. Let the man who made it be known. Remove one of my busts and put this one in its place."

Often afterward when he was requested to make a bust he would say in his persuasive, well nigh irresistible way: "Go to Chantrey. He's the man for a bust. He'll make a good bust of you. I always recommend him."

Yet this same man was penurious to a fault and by absolute frugality accumulated a fortune of \$1,000,000.

The Warning in a Sneeze.

"As a general thing sneezing is nature's warning to get warmer in some way or other, and quickly," is the gist of an article by Dr. W. R. Conant in Modern Medical Science.

"The question of temperature and ventilation," he says, "is one of the most difficult winter problems. So much depends upon circumstances and individual idiosyncrasy that it is hard to lay down any definite rules. An indoor temperature which is suitable for a vigorous person or one in active motion is dangerous for one who is delicate or sitting and doing head work exclusively."

"As a general rule, it may be said that a temperature that falls much below 70 degrees at four feet from the floor is dangerous for sedentary workers, and any one who continues sitting when he feels chilled does so at the risk of his life."

The Title of King.

The title of king is a shortened form of the Saxon "cyning" which can be traced back to the Sanskrit "ganaka," a father. This word "ganaka" is used with the meaning of king in the Rig-Veda, the most ancient part of the sacred books of the Hindoos. The age of the Rig-Veda is not known with certainty, but it can hardly be less than 3,000 years, and it may be 4,000 years.

The father came to be called the king because in the process of social organization the family existed before the state, and the term was extended step by step from the family to the tribe and from the tribe to the nation. Another name for king found in the Rig-Veda is "rag." It means a leader, or perhaps steersman. It appears in the Latin "rex" and has thence descended to the French "roi" and to the Italian and Spanish "re."

I will chide no brother in the world But myself, against whom I know most faults.—Shakespeare.

PANAMA CANAL PUZZLE

Shall It Be Sea Level or Locks?

THE QUESTION STILL UNSETTLED

Congressmen Are in the Dark About the Matter—Worried About the "Pork" Bill—Jim Mann's Success in Congress—House Quips.

Washington, Feb. 25.—[Special.]—Where and how the isthmian canal shall be constructed are still unsettled questions. Shall it be a sea level canal or a canal with locks? Is the present location the best, or should the Darien route be considered? Members of congress who are legislating upon this important matter do not seem to know. The canal commission has not made it clear, and its engineers have left the matter very much in doubt. It is beyond the power of congress to legislate fixing the place and character of the canal because the information which has been given congress is incomplete. Until there is something definite from the engineers congress must be satisfied to vote the appropriations for preliminaries and await developments.

River and Harbor Bill.

There is a great deal of anxiety about the river and harbor bill, and congressmen are wondering whether this "pork" measure is to pass at this session. It depends very much upon the action of the senate. If that body is willing to allow it to go through without many changes or increases, there may be a bill. Speaker Cannon is satisfied with the bill as it was reported by the house committee, but it is not likely that he will assist its enactment if the senate swells the total amount to any extent.

Morgan on the Senate.

No one has ever explained the bond of sympathy between the late Senator Quay and Senator Morgan. The Pennsylvania and Alabama senators were not very much in each other's company, but they had at different times long talks, and each appreciated the other. The day the eulogies were delivered on Quay, Morgan remained long in the senate until his turn to speak came, in order to say a few words of commendation of his friend. The Alabama senator, however, soon drifted away into a discussion of the senate in which he called attention to the continuity of that body notwithstanding death or other changes. He pointed out that it had existed under almost the same rules for 100 years and was likely to continue for 100 years more. Administrations come and go, terms of congress expire every two years, but the senate is the one unchanging and continuous body in the national government.

The Bill Was Fixed.

The day the omnibus claim bill was finally agreed to in the house Thad Mahon of Pennsylvania, chairman of the war claims committee, told Speaker Cannon he was going to call up the conference report.

"I suppose you have got it fixed so that it must go through," said Cannon. "Sure," replied Mahon. "I have got a claim from every state in the bill."

"I suppose you have Hawaii?" continued the speaker.

"No, but I have the Philippines," replied Mahon. "I did have Alaska, but that was struck out in conference. It doesn't matter, however. Alaska has no vote."

Another For Maine.

Here's a place in Maine that never came under the senate geographer before. It was discovered by Senator Frye, who has asked the congress to appropriate \$14,400 for a light and fog signal at "Le au Haut harbor, Ile au Haut Thorofare." So far this point has escaped the river and harbor bill, but it will soon be in need of an appropriation.

Quips in the House.

Representative Adamson of Georgia had the floor in the house to discuss a measure when Representative Payne of New York asked him if he would be willing to yield in half an hour for a motion to adjourn.

"I have never yet," said Adamson, "in fifty years of my life seen a moment when I would object to having a Republican congress adjourn."

"Well," replied Payne, "if the gentleman has been here so long and has not learned better than that it is not my fault."

"The longer I see the distinguished gentleman from New York," retorted Adamson, "in his high capacity illustrating the enormities of the Republican doctrine the longer it will be before I change my opinion."

A Successful Member.

James H. Mann of Chicago has been a member of the house of representatives for eight years and has found his level. It is at the top. No member of the house has been more successful than Jim Mann in the present congress. It would take considerable space to recount his achievements, but he has been the author of much successful legislation and has had an important part in legislation that does not bear his name. He is on the committee on interstate and foreign commerce, a committee that has developed into the most important in the house. This committee has had charge of all the important legislation of the house, including all that relates to railroads, the isthmian canal, pure food, commerce of all kinds and, in fact, everything that has been prominent in congress during the past four years. Mann has had a great deal to do with all this legislation, and this, together with his own ability, has made him one of the most conspicuous members of the house.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

A REMARKABLE SHOT.

How a Kentuckian Put a Bullet Through a Bottle on His Head.

A remarkable record in marksmanship was recently made at a turkey shoot at the Roundstone Sinks, about ten miles from Harparrond, Jackson county, Ky., says a special dispatch to the New York Tribune. Word of the feat was brought by Jeddiah Chick, the mail carrier, and by Fred Jewett, a well known lawyer. The stories of these two men, both eyewitnesses, agree in every detail.

The turkey shoot was well under way and about half the birds had been killed when Peter McLone, a well known shot and notorious "bad man," appeared and attempted to enter the contest. A protest was at once raised by the poorer shots, and as these included every man interested it was decided in fairness to the others to bar McLone. His protests were unheeded, and the shoot continued.

After it was over McLone attempted to win enough to pay him for his tramp to the place by placing bets on his own prowess with the rifle. He suggested betting on various difficult feats of marksmanship, but so great is his reputation that it was not till he offered to place an empty whisky flask on his own head and shoot out the bottom with a bullet that should pass through the neck without breaking the sides, the rifle to be fired straight ahead from his shoulder, that he aroused interest. This proposed feat seemed to every one too great for even his skill, and in ten minutes he had wagered everything of value he had about him at good odds.

Preparations were at once made for his attempt. A whisky bottle was produced, emptied and placed on McLone's head. He made all the spectators sit down, so that they would be safe, and glanced around the yard of the home stead. Then he raised his rifle, took careful aim and fired at the side of the house. An instant later the bottom fell from the bottle, and McLone held up the unbroken sides and neck.

At once incredulous protests arose, and it became evident that McLone could not collect the wagers unless he showed how he had accomplished the feat. He smiled and led the crowd to the side of the house, where the mark of the bullet was plain. It had been deflected toward a hickory tree fifty feet distant. There, too, McLone showed the mark of the bullet, which had again been deflected. McLone pointed out the bullet's course—from the tree to the side of the barn, from the barn to a fence post, from the fence post to the oaken bucket dangling from the well sweep and from the well sweep, in a line with the spot where he stood, to the corner, where the bullet, still warm, was found imbedded in a door. The bets were paid.

MAMMOTH RANCH BUILDINGS

Oklahoma Man to Erect Largest Barn in Territory.

W. H. Vancelous, proprietor of the Big Y ranch, in the Ponca reservation, in Oklahoma, has closed a contract for the construction of what is claimed to be the biggest ranch house and barn in the territory, says a special dispatch from Guthrie to the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Both the house and barn will be built in the form of a Maltese cross, the house to be 20 feet wide, 50 feet long each way of the cross and 20 feet high, while the barn is to be 22 feet wide, 69 feet long each way and 20 feet high. In the bill for the material there are 100,000 feet of lumber, 100,000 shingles, 30,000 laths, 6,500 feet of molding, 115 doors and windows, 20 large colonial columns and 7,500 pounds of plastering cement. The house will be for the exclusive use of the ranch hands. For his own family Mr. Vancelous will erect a ten room cottage.

Quint Ribbon Conceals.

Gold and silver ribbons are used extensively this season for hair bows, even elderly women wearing them, says the New York Press. The gold ribbons also are employed in combination with jet and without the jet, but with silver paillettes embroidered on them.

Concerning "Bat" Masterson.

["Bat" Masterson has been made deputy United States marshal in New York.—News Item.]

Aha, Signor Masio, with your entertaining Of stealing stealthily about, stilted on your prey.

You do not know the person from the wild and woolly west Who always wears a forty-four beneath his buckskin vest!

The future of the dagger game seems much dissolved in you "Bat" Masterson will land you if you

Oh, Mr. Counterfeiter, there is little chance of cheer

For you who find your fortune in the shoving of the queer!

A very different officer is coming after you From the effete and eastern kind that you aforesaid knew.

You'll have to grow accustomed to a Kansas shooting bout Or Masterson will get you if you

Hi, yi, you slyen smuggler who declare your worthless junk.

But quite omit to tell about the head-lights in your trunk!

The western way for such as you is load you full of lead—

You're easier arrested when you're very good and dead.

You'd better move to Russia, where you only get the knout.

For Masterson will get you if you

And, Messrs. Evildoers, with the manifest intent Of planting any flimflam game upon the government.

The methods of detection in which you are fully versed Will be supplanted by the rule that's briefly, "Fire first!"

You'd better shy the crooked trail and sweetly face about

Or Masterson will get you if you

—James Montague in New York Journal.

QUEER JAPAN.

A Land Where Laughter Has No Relation to Pleasure.

In "More Queer Things About Japan" Douglas Shaden says: "Perhaps one of the severest of etiquettes in Japan is that of smiles. When you have lived in that land of smiles you will learn in time that when you can understand a Japanese smile you may hope to understand the people. A daughter-in-law must always present a smiling face to her mother-in-law; the servant must smile when his mistress dismisses him. But the news of a death must be told with laughter. Laughter is reserved for very special occasions and has no relation to joy. Smiles are used on every occasion to conceal real feelings. They are not always significant of pleasure."

"No wants has the Japanese," the same writer continues. "He can live in his clothes without a tent, he can live on rice or offal of the sea, and he is so accustomed to carrying heavy weights and running long distances that he can be his own commissariat and even his own horse."

If the Japanese are somewhat lax as regards their religion, they are at any rate believers in cleanliness. The writer says: "Personal cleanliness is a virtue which all Japanese servants possess. It is no unusual thing for a Japanese servant to apologize to a mistress for not having had time to bathe more than three times that day."

SERVANTS IN ENGLAND.

The Case of Muggins, Who Wished She Were Dead.

The terrors of etiquette below stairs! There once strayed into my employ a housemaid whose career hitherto had been confined to lodging houses. Upstairs she always looked frightened, and her face had a great attraction for "smuts," but she was very willing and very competent.

"It is not for me to ask madam to send Muggins away, but the rest of us will go if Muggins stays. I don't know where she has lived out before, but she drinks out of her saucer and does not even know that we expect her to be down in our sitting room at half past 4 dressed in her black and ready to pour out the servants' tea."

Of course I gave Muggins notice, recognizing that the lodging house was her proper sphere, and in the month that followed I knew she suffered martyrdom. She used to wipe her eyes stealthily, and as she was not proud I showed her some sympathy.

"They ain't nice to me downstairs like you are, ma'am," she sobbed. "though I'm doing my best. Cook says she won't wipe up the dishes for the likes of me."

"Never mind, Muggins. You'll be going soon, and after all, you have learned a good deal here," I consoled her.

"I wish," said Muggins, "I was dead."

—Mrs. John Lane in Harper's Bazar.

The Benefits of Sugar.

A correspondent remarks that sugar has modified the history of Europe and of the world in more ways than one. Used in England four centuries ago almost exclusively in the preparation of medicines and long afterward an article of luxury only accessible to the rich, it has by enlarged production and cheapened manufacture been brought within the reach of all. The universal use of this practically pure carbohydrate, which is not only a freely burning fuel and proteid sparer, but a muscle food, increasing the power of doing work and lessening fatigue, must have had widespread and beneficial effects on the national health. Especially in the case of children, whose greed of sugar is the expression of a physiological want, has that food been valuable in conducing to growth, contentment and well-being.—St. James' Gazette.

Spain's Orange Groves.

The Spanish orange region extends over eastern and southern Catalonia, Valencia, Alicante, Murcia, Malaga and Seville, and in parts of Valencia and Murcia the trees now grow in forests, the soil of the famous Valencian "huerta," lavishly manured with guano, being the richest in Europe. Here a single full grown tree will yield 1,500 and at times as many as 1,800 oranges in a season, fruit bearing beginning when the trees reach their sixth year and increasing until they are twenty, when degeneration usually sets in.

The American Eagle.

Our baldheaded eagle, so called because the feathers on the top of his head are white, was called the Washington eagle by Audubon, the great naturalist. Like Washington, he is brave and fearless, and as his name and greatness are known the world over so can the eagle soar to heights beyond others. The eagle was adopted as the emblem of the United States in 1783, since when it has been used on the tips of flagpoles, coins, United States seals and on the shield of Liberty.—Washington Star.

To Prevent Rust.

A good mixture for use as a slush to prevent the rusting of machinery is made by dissolving an ounce of camphor in a pound of melted lard; skim off the impurities and add enough black lead to give the mixture an iron color. After cleaning the machinery carefully smear on the mixture. It can be left indefinitely, or if wiped off after twenty-four hours will prevent rust for some time. When removed, the metal should be polished with a soft cloth.—Blacksmith and Wheelwright.

Railroads and Hacks.

We don't know what there is about a station that calls for a hack. Every day women who carry market baskets from downtown home and are proud of it send for a hack to take them to the station, though they take nothing with them but a little handbag.—Acheson Globe.

OBITUARY.

MRS. MARY POLLOCK.

North Lawrence, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Mary Pollock, wife of R. R. Pollock and a cousin of State Senator Robert A. Pollock, died at her home here on Sunday afternoon. Death was caused by lung fever. The funeral will take place from the United Brethren church on Wednesday at 1 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Felton officiating. The deceased is survived by her husband and four children, two girls and two boys.

MRS. ANN MATTHEWS.

Mrs. Ann Matthews, aged 59 years, until two years ago a resident of Massillon, died in Cleveland of apoplexy Saturday. The body was brought to this city and the funeral will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock from the home of Mrs. J. Moltz, 163 Clay street. Mr. Matthews died in this city several years ago. The Rev. R. R. Bigger will conduct the services and interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

Mrs. Matthews was the widow of the late James R. Matthews and is survived by the following children: John, Richard and the Misses Jeannette and Carrie Matthews, of Cleveland; Mrs. Jesse Moltz and Mrs. George Mauger, of Massillon; David Matthews, of Marietta, and Mrs. A. A. Knight, of Ada.

ELSIE C. WHITE.

Elsie C. White, age two and one-half years, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. W. White, died Monday morning at 10 o'clock at the family home, corner of Oak and Mill streets, from burns received by falling into a bucket of boiling water last Monday afternoon. The accident happened while Mrs. White was scrubbing a floor, the child going to the bucket of water without the mother's knowledge. At first the burns were not thought to be of a serious nature but later the suffering became intense.

Dr. David Kennedy, Rondout, N. Y.

DEAR SIR:—Some time since I was troubled with blotches coming out on my breast, of a serofulous character, and my general system seemed to be out of order. I was induced to try Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. The first bottle drove the eruption away and I feel better every day. It is a splendid blood medicine.—Henry S. Eldredge, Rochester, N. Y.

For Over Sixty Years

Mrs. Wislowsky's Soothing Syrup has been used for children's teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty five cents a bottle.

Breeder of BERKSHIRE HOGS

AND

Buff Orpington Barred Rocks Black Minorca Chickens.

Eggs and stock for sale, \$1.90 and \$1.50 per setting, and two incubators, both hot water and both 100 egg machines, for sale cheap.

J. J. BOWERS,

R. F. D. No. 2, Massillon, Ohio

Greatly Reduced Prices For 15 Days.

Selling Gas Stoves at cost, from \$1.00 up. Best Air Tight Heaters, \$7.50. Best Washing Machines, \$5.50. Best Woolen Horse Blankets from \$1.25 up to \$2.50. Best Plush Robes from \$2.25 to \$3.50. Best Horse Covers, 60c up. Best Clothes Wringers, \$1.25 up. Best Chain Pumps, \$3.25 complete. Best Wood Suction Pumps, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Best Iron Pitcher Pumps, \$1.25. Best Chandeliers from 50c up. Best Wheelbarrows, \$1.50 to \$2.25. Best Buggy Harness, Best Cream Separators, \$5.00 to \$7.00. Best Grass Seeders, \$1.35. Best Corn Shellers, \$1.50. Best Cap Mantles, 9c. 3 for 25c. Best Oil Cloth, Linoleum, Kitchen Sinks and Force Pumps, Gas and Water Pipe and Fittings of all kinds, Churns and Ovens and Gasoline Stoves, Roofing Paper, large line of Anti-Rust Tinware and Graniteware, Paints, Oils, and Brushes from 5c up. Poultry Netting and Wire Fencing, Poultry and Stock Food, Farm and Garden Tools, at lowest prices.

Massillon Hardware Co.

53 S. ERIE ST., Opp. Hotel Sailer.

Administrator's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the

18th Day of March, 1905,

AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

CLASSIS WILL BE INCORPORATED

Broader Official Organization
for Reformed Churches

APPLICATION FOR A CHARTER.

The Rev. O. P. Foust, Pastor of the First Reformed Church in Massillon, is President of the Tuscarawas Classis and was Instrumental in Developing the Plan.

The Rev. O. P. Foust, pastor of the First Reformed church of Massillon and president of the Tuscarawas classis of the church, returned from Akron Tuesday afternoon, where he attended a meeting of some of the directors and assisted in drawing up the necessary legal papers to obtain an incorporation charter from the state for the classis. The classis embraces about fifty churches in the counties lying north of a line running east and west between Canton and Shelby and lines running north to Lake Erie from each of these cities.

The Reformed church has had organized societies in this territory for many years but no church heretofore has had a legal standing sufficient to carry on all of the desired business interests. The application papers for the incorporation were sent from Akron to Secretary of State Laylin at Columbus Tuesday and it is expected that a return will be made in the near future.

The object of the incorporation specifically is to permit the classis to hold property under a legal title as an organized and lawfully constituted body. The individual church societies will gradually merge their interests into the larger body. The Rev. Mr. Foust, as president of the classis, had the greater part of the preliminary work to care for, although he has received valuable assistance from other members of the classis.

The Rev. Mr. Foust spent last week at Albion, Ashtand county, where he conducted special services, which were enthusiastic in their endeavors and fruitful of much good.

HASSLER—FARRELL.

Wedding in St. Joseph's Church Wednesday Morning.

The wedding of Miss Bessie Hassler and Thomas P. Farrell, both of this city, took place at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning at St. Joseph's church, the Rev. Michael Vollmayer officiating. A nuptial high mass was celebrated. James N. Dickinson was organist. Mass was sung by the children's choir, assisted by members of the adult choir. There was a large gathering of friends at the wedding. The bride-maid was Miss Edith Sands, the best man Thomas Murphy. The bride was gown in white and wore a picture hat. The bridesmaid's dress was lavender with hat to match. Mr. and Mrs. Farrell will live in East Tremont street.

BULLACH-SWIER.
Miss Lily May Bullach, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Bullach, of West Main street, and James O. Swier were married at the parsonage of the First Reformed church by the Rev. O. P. Foust at 7 o'clock Tuesday evening. They were accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Howard Bullach. Mr. and Mrs. Swier will live in this city.

COMING ENTERTAINMENT. Concert and Play by Members of St. Joseph's Church.

An entertainment is to be given for the benefit of St. Joseph's church at the Armory on Tuesday evening, March 7, consisting of a concert of nine numbers, followed by a play entitled "Freezing a Mother-in-Law." Some idea of the attractions of the entertainment may be gleaned by the programme:

Chorus—"The Miller's Wedding"
Boy Choir
Vocal Solo—"Night Time"
Miss A. Brown
Piano Duet Overture—"Poet and Peasant"
Miss A. M. Hoch and L. Dickinson
Vocal Solo—"The Charming Cup"
Miss Stella Sagner
Chorus—"The Chase"
Boy Choir
Vocal Duet—"Still We'll Meet"
Don P. Stroupe and J. Dickinson
Piano Duet Overture—"Bohemian Girl"
Miss A. M. Hoch and J. Dickinson
Vocal Solo—"I Love Thee So"
DeKoven
Chorus—"When Evening's Twilight"
Hatton

FREEZING A MOTHER-IN-LAW
(CAST OF CHARACTERS)
Walter Goodwin, Emily's Lover, Who Is In Favor of Freezing
Emily Brown, His Girl
Ferdinand Saff, From England the Cause of all the Trouble
John A. Donahue
Mrs. Brown, the one who freezes and throws out
John Brown, the Hen Pecked Husband Who Has His Troubles
Don P. Stroupe

AN ARMY OF SERVANTS.

Czar Keeps Up One Hundred and Twenty-two Palaces.

St. Petersburg, March 1.—If the revolution had succeeded, the czar and grand dukes would not have been the only ones to suffer. Between them they employ fifty-two thousand servants, lackeys and maids, all of whom are well paid, fed and clothed.

The czar owns one hundred and twenty-two palaces, one hundred of which must always be ready for the master. Those one hundred palaces are administered just as if their majesties were at home. The rooms are full of flowers, and five elaborate meals are served to the marshal and his family, representing the czar and grand dukes, and every servant is at his or her post. In these hundred palaces thirty-two thousand male and female servants are employed year in and year out and their salaries, feeding and the maintenance of the immense piles eat up \$20,000,000 annually, which the Russian people must furnish.

No one knows the exact sums paid by the Russian people to the czar annually, but the law of the realm grants each of the thirty-three grand dukes an annual income of \$4,125,000 annually. These thirty-three dukes own three hundred and twenty-five palaces between them, in which they employ twenty-two thousand servants—think of Boris getting along with six hundred and thirty-seven flunkies and maids.

Besides this the grand dukes own the fortieth part of all the tillable land in European Russia and there isn't a contract made that doesn't furnish some member of the imperial family considerable "graft."

THE STRIKE IN WARSAW.

Disquieting Reports from Various Russian Cities.

Warsaw, March 1.—The strike situation is far from encouraging. A general strike of shop assistants in Warsaw is expected tomorrow unless the demands of the men are conceded. Seventy-five per cent. of the employers are willing to give in, but the remainder refuse to do so. The domestic servants also threaten to strike tomorrow.

The coal supply in Warsaw is diminishing and prices are rapidly advancing on account of the situation at Sosnowice, where few mines are being operated. Negotiations between the employers and strikers are continuing but there appears to be little hope of a successful outcome. All the coal received here now is coming from Silesia. The situation was further complicated today by a strike of coal cart drivers.

The owners of the great cotton mills at Zyrardoff today notified 15,000 strikers that unless they returned to work immediately the mills would be closed for six months.

There is some evidence of a recurrence of the Lodz strike. The Vistula railway strike still continues and is costing the company \$35,000 daily. The fact that the line has been placed under martial law appears to have had no effect. The chief obstacle to a settlement of the dispute seems to be the strikers' demands for the abolition of the rule restricting the employment of Poles to a small percentage. The directors are awaiting the decision of the St. Petersburg authorities on this point.

The Jewish store clerks who struck work are now parading the Jewish quarter, forcibly compelling the merchants who have not yielded to the strikers' demands to close their shops.

A large number of arrests were made today of the strike leaders who tried to inaugurate a general police strike. It was officially announced today that any one hereafter attacking the police will be tried by drumhead court-martial.

IN THE SENATE.

Bill Passed Fixing Tariff on Imports to Philippines.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate today passed without amendment the bill fixing the tariff rates on imports to the Philippines. Senator Dolliver presented a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint commission of members of both Houses of congress to investigate railroad rates. Its intention is to supplant a recommendation of the Senate committee for an investigation by the Senate alone. The resolution was laid over till tomorrow.

Answering a question of the Haitian minister, Secretary Hay assured him that the United States government has no intention of acquiring by annexation or otherwise the possession of Haiti or San Domingo, nor of extending American influence in that direction.

BRYAN AT OBERLIN.

Lectured on "The Value of an Ideal."

Oberlin, O., March 1.—W. J. Bryan lectured here last evening to one of the largest audiences that has assembled this year to hear a lecture in the Union library course. The entire house was sold and standing room was hard to

get at 50 cents. Mr. Bryan's subject was "The Value of an Ideal," and for an hour and a half he held his audience spellbound. Before the lecture Mr. Bryan dined at the hotel with a number of the college men and after the lecture he had a long informal talk with several of them. The audience was charmed with Mr. Bryan's presentation of his subject.

BOATS STILL IN DANGER.

Railroad Bridge Holds Gorge at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, March 1.—While the whole city front below the Louisville & Nashville railroad bridge was cleared of ice yesterday, that bridge served to hold the ice firm, and there is more or less apprehension of danger when it moves, which may occur at any time. The steamers Virginia, Rees Lee, Bonanza and Winifred, left on the bank, will be returned to the water if possible before the ice moves out. Of these the Virginia is in the worst condition, being in danger of breaking in two. Barges aground will be left till the ice is gone.

Later—Soon after noon the gorge above the Louisville & Nashville bridge began to break. Two or three barges were crushed. The river fell two feet. Other breaks followed.

NEARBY TOWNS.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, March 2.—Relatives at this place have been notified of the death of Wilhelm Schaar, who died last Saturday at Detroit. He left here about two months ago, having gone to Detroit to work. His wife and children were called during his serious illness and all were at his bedside when he passed away. He was buried in Detroit Tuesday. Mrs. William Cox, of Massillon, is a daughter.

A meeting of base ball players was held Monday night and a team was organized for the coming season which will be strong enough to meet any amateur club in the county. Philip Meisner was elected manager and Fred P. Ries captain.

Tuesday night the Twentieth Century euchre club convened at the home of Philip C. Rohr. Louis W. Rauber and Richard W. Smith carried off the honors at the card tables. Henry C. Rohr and Fred P. Ries rendered several selections on the mandolin. Refreshments and lunch were served.

Frank Smith, of New Berlin, visited friends and relatives at High Mill Sunday.

John Schalmö and John A. Leonard left Wednesday evening for Washington to witness the inauguration.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, March 2.—The Rev. J. T. Hoak, of Dalton, closed his revival meetings at this place last Thursday evening.

The sidewalks are being improved by covering them with ashes, the work being under the supervision of A. L. Young, trustee, and William Reinerts, supervisor.

The Congregational Sunday school is preparing for an entertainment to be held on Easter.

The receipts of the concert held February 22 were nearly fifteen dollars, which were used to pay the balance due on the organ purchased for the school.

There will be preaching in the M. E. church on Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by the Rev. J. T. Hoak, pastor.

Miss Naomi Evans, of Akron, paid our village a short visit.

D. H. Eckroad, of Berea, paid his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Eckroad, a short visit.

Ulysses Mock, of Ashtabula, was a visitor to our town and vicinity.

Granite Cutters Will Strike.
Quincy, Mass., March 1.—The granite cutters of this city, numbering about 1,200 workmen, will strike today for a minimum wage scale of \$3 a day.

Will Probe Congo Scandals.
Paris, March 1.—The government has commissioned the famous explorer, De Brazza, to proceed to the Congo March 15 to conduct an inquiry into the Colonial scandals.



**HAVE YOU A
SORE
THROAT?**

Don't let it run on—it may prove dangerous. Get our drug-gist and ask for

TONSILINE.

TONSILINE is the greatest throat remedy on earth. Tonsiline not only cures Sore Throats of all kinds, very quickly, but is a positive, never-failing and speedy cure for Sore Mouth, Hoarseness and Quinsy.

It's the stitch in time. Don't neglect to use it. 25 and 50 cents at all drug-gists.

THE TONSILINE CO. CANTON, O.

Sick Headache

When your head aches, there is a storm in the nervous system, centering in the brain.

This irritation produces pain in the head, and the turbulent nerve current sent to the stomach causes nausea, vomiting.

This is sick headache, and is dangerous, as frequent and prolonged attacks weaken the brain, resulting in loss of memory, inflammation, epilepsy, fits, dizziness, etc.

Alay this stormy, irritated, aching condition by taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills.

They stop the pain by soothing, strengthening and relieving the tension upon the nerves—not by paralyzing them, as do most headache remedies.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills do not contain opium, morphine, chloral, cocaine or similar drugs.

"Sick headache is hereditary in my family. My father suffered a great deal, and for many years I have had spells that were so severe that I was unable to attend to my business affairs for a day or so at a time. During a very severe attack of headache, I took Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and they relieved me almost immediately. Since then I take them when I feel the spell coming on and it stops it at once."

JOHN J. McERLAIN, Pres. S. B. Eng. Co., South Bend, Ind.
Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills are sold by your druggist, who will guarantee that the first package will benefit. If it fails he will return your money. 25 doses, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Public Sale.

I will offer at public auction on the John Shetler farm, two miles south of Navarre, on the Smoketown road, Tuesday, March 7, 1905, the following described property: Hay loader, cultivator, spring tooth harrow, Empire grain drill, good as new, three large iron kettles, 60 wooden buckets for sugar water, one heating stove for wood, three young Poland China sows, ready to breed, 15 Lincoln ewes, two horses. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms: A credit of nine months for all sums over \$5.00, with approved securities. All sums under \$5.00 cash.

JAMES J. LUTZ.

A. O. McFurran, Auct.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public sale, on the farm of Samuel Stearns, two miles southeast of Massillon on the Massillon and Richville road, on Wednesday, March 8th, 1905, the following described property: Five horses, five cows, two Chester White brood sows, will farrow latter part of April, one two-horse wagon, one spring wagon and pole, one Osborne binder, one hay tedder, mower, land roller, two-horse cultivator, one spring tooth harrow, hay rope and pulleys, double set work harness, potato crates, 75 chickens, 250 bundles corn fodder and many other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock sharp. Terms: All sums under \$5.00 cash; over \$5.00, a credit of six months will be given with two approved securities. Discount of 4 per cent. will be given on all sums over \$5.00.

LEWIS BEINER

C Brenner, Auct.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public auction at his residence in Stanwood, O., on Thursday, March 9th, 1905, the following property, to wit: Three head horses, two head cows, one two-horse wagon, spring open buggy, McCormick mower, Oliver Chilled plow, two cultivators, hay hook, rope and pulleys, one good double set driving harness, one saddle, one grindstone, cow chains, hay straw by the ton, oats by the bushel, singletrees, doubletrees, household goods, consisting of a parlor organ, clock stove, cupboard, sink, bedsteads, dining room chairs, crocks, fruit jars, one Remington breech loading rifle. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms: All sums under \$5.00, cash. Sums of \$5.00 and over a credit of nine months. A discount of 4 per cent. per annum will be given for cash.

OTTO E. OBERLIN

C. F. Brenner, Auct.

W. D. Oberlin, Clerk.

Public Sale.

The undersigned will offer at public auction on Friday, March 10th, 1905, on farm known as Joseph Snavely farm, six miles south of Canton or one half mile west of town, the following property, to wit: Forty head of sheep, 20 head of hogs, four head of cattle consisting of two match cows, two head of horses, all kinds of farming implements. I will also sell my farm consisting of 82 acres, good bank barn and brick house of seven rooms, wagon shed, summer house. Terms: \$1,000 in two years, \$500 in four years and \$500 in six years at 5 per cent. Balance cash. Further terms to be made known on day of sale. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, noon, sharp.

MRS. LAVINA WARSTLER.

R. C. Foltz, Auct.

Charles Krichbaum, Clerk.

MARDI GRAS EXCURSIONS.

To New Orleans, Mobile and Pensacola via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to New Orleans, La. Mobile, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., via Pennsylvania Lines, will be sold March 1st to 6th inclusive. Apply to ticket agents of Pennsylvania Lines for information about fares, time of trains, and checking baggage through to destination.

Try a Bottle of

Rider's Antiseptic
Violet Talcum Powder.

Nicely perfumed. Only 15c a Bottle. We guarantee it to be the best Talcum offered to the trade.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS,
No 12 E. Main St.

HALF SHEEP, HALF CALF.

Curious Animal Sold to a Massillon Butcher.

A farmer by the name of Lantzer, living two miles north of the city, drove to Massillon Tuesday morning and sold to List Brothers, the Tremont street butchers, a freak animal which has characteristics of a sheep and a calf. The animal was sold for veal and brought its owner something less than \$10. The large crowd of visitors who have heard of the freak and examined it are unanimous in declaring that Mr. Lantzer killed an animal which would have made him his fortune by putting it on exhibition. George List, to whom the animal was sold, after examining it closely, informed Lantzer that he had killed an animal which was worth as much as his forty acres of land on which it was raised, and all spectators agree that there would have been a small fortune in exhibiting it about the country.

The animal has the head of a calf, the ears of a sheep, the wool of a black mambrino sheep, except for certain large patches of white, calf's hair on its back, tail, belly and throat. Part of the tail is shaped like that of a calf and the rest like that of a sheep. The legs and body are of those of an ordinary calf except for size, being smaller all over than those of an ordinary calf of five weeks' growth. The feet were cloven like those of a calf but in a way resembled those of a sheep. The nose and mouth were calf-like.

This peculiar animal is being shown to curious spectators and will not be disposed of immediately. One remarkable feature about it is the extreme fineness of its wool.

RUSSIANS REPULSED.

Night Attack on Japanese at Shakhe River Bridge.

Tokio, March 1.—Headquarters Japanese army, telegraphing yesterday, says the Russians on Monday night surrounded the Japanese outposts at the Shakhe river bridge, stormed the trenches at 1 o'clock in the morning, and after a hand to hand fight the Japanese repulsed them at 3 o'clock. The enemy left sixty dead, a few prisoners and some spoils.

WAGES INCREASED.

Uniontown, Pa., March 1.—Notices were posted at all plants of the H. C. Frick Company in the coke region of a ten per cent increase in wages, beginning today. Two independent companies have announced that they will pay the same scale. Thirty thousand workmen are affected.

Public Sale.

I will offer at public sale at my residence, four miles east of Massillon, four miles west of Canton and one mile north of Reedurban, on the old Freeman farm, on Thursday, March 9th, 1905, the following described property, to wit: Twenty-two head of cattle, five head of horses, two Delaine ewes, one all steel horse rake, good as new, McCormick mower, one American two-horse corn worker, one double shovel plow, two Oliver Chilled plows, harrow, four sets wagon ladders, one top buggy, four sets work harness, one double set buggy harness, one set single buggy harness, corn and oats by the bushel, one grindstone, log chain, three hand corn planters, ten bushels potatoes, sixty head Barred Plymouth Rock hens, household goods consisting of two heating stoves, three bedsteads, two stands, one dresser, four chairs, one rocker, one full set of dishes and other articles too numerous to mention. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m. Lunch served. Terms: A credit of one year will be given on all sums over \$5.00, with two approved securities. All sums of \$5.00 and under, cash.

J. W. SHULTZ.

Col. O. E. Aros, Auct.

J. B. Treestoes, Clerk.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb.	22
Country butter, per dozen	264
Eggs, per dozen	37
Chickens, spring, lb.	18
Cabbage, per pound	24
Lettuce, per lb.	16
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	50
Jersey Sweet Potatoes per peck	50

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb.	25-26
Eggs, per dozen	37
Chickens, live, per lb.	12
Chickens, spring, dressed lb.	14
Chickens, dressed	12
Cabbage, per dozen	50
Potatoes, per bushel	45

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	\$1.15
Oats	\$2.50
Corn	55

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	80
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	7
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	\$10-\$11



Neck Adornment.

The exquisite design and fine workmanship must impress those who examine our assortment of Neck Pins, Brooches, Necklaces, etc. We have spared no effort to secure a line which will prove of much value. Some are silver, some gold, some are set with precious stones. Remarkable value at every figure.

HAWVER,

Jeweler and Optician.

17 S. Erie. Massillon, O.

SPECIALIST

FROM THE

Adrian Medico Surgical Institute

Will Make Their First Visit to

Massillon, O.

and will be at the

Hotel Conrad,

Tuesday, March 7

One Day Only.

9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

FREE

This Institute in order to introduce their new Medical Discoveries and X-Radium System, sends at its own expense these eminent specialists to give to those who call on the above date, consultation, examination, advice and all medicine required to complete a cure, absolutely free.

These specialists will diagnose your case and give you the benefit of their medical knowledge. Their is no experimenting or guess work. You will be told whether you can be cured or not. If your case is curable, they treat you; if incurable they will give you such advice as may prolong your life.

Their treatment gives quick relief and positively cures. Being prepared to suit each individual case the human system is thoroughly cleansed of the disease in a natural and direct manner and improvement is noticed at once; even the worst cases are treated without any inconvenience to the patient or the pursuing of his daily vocation. If you are improving under your family physician do not come and take up their valuable time. They wish to give each one plenty of time, but cannot listen to long stories not pertaining to your case.

They have discarded the old remedies used for ages by the medical world and which it would be folly to depend upon any longer for they do not cure, as thousands die depending on them for relief.

The fact that these Specialists have discovered entirely new treatments and natural cures, gives them control of the Nervous System, Heart, Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys, Catarrh, Consumption, Epilepsy, Deafness, Male and Female Weaknesses, Cancers, Tumors, Piles and other Chronic Diseases.

They treat deafness by an entirely new method and hearing in many cases is restored at once. Catarrh in all its varied forms cured so it will never return. If you have weak lungs or consumption do not fail to be examined.

All cases treated can and will be cured, no difference who you have seen or treated with heretofore. Thousands who have given up all hope of being cured, now have an opportunity to consult specialists of reputation.

Don't fail to call as a visit costs you nothing and may save your life.

If you suspect kidney trouble, bring a two ounce bottle of your urine for chemical and microscopical analysis.

REMEMBER:—The free offer is during this visit only and will not be given again. Persons commencing any treatment after this trip will be required to pay, but not one cent will be asked of those commencing treatment during this visit for any medicine necessary to effect a cure; also a positive guarantee to cure will be given to patients accepted under their system of treatment. Those having long standing and complicated diseases, who have failed to get cured and become discouraged, are especially invited to call as thousands who have given up all hopes can testify to permanent cures obtained.

NOTICE:—Married Ladies without their Husbands and Minors without their Fathers, will positively not be admitted to consultation.

Office Hours 9 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE.

Tuesday, March 7

ONE DAY ONLY.